

Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT:

Georgi M. Malenkov, 51, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, thereby succeeding Stalin as Premier.

Lavrenti P. Beria, 54, Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, which combines the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister.

Marshal Nikolai Bulgarin, 57, Deputy Premier and War Minister.

Lazar M. Kaganovich, 59, Deputy Premier.

(The premier and deputy premiers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.)

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, 72, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, that is, President of the USSR.

Anastas I. Mikoyan, 58, Minister of External and Internal Trade.

Maxim Z. Saburov, Minister of Machine Building.

Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Minister of Electric Power.

Malyshev, Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine.

Kosychenko, Chairman of the Gosplan.

Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, first Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of the United Nations.

Jacob A. Malik, First Deputy Foreign Minister.

V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR.

Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, First Deputy War Minister.

Marshal Georgi A. Zhukov, First Deputy War Minister.

Nikolai M. Pegor, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Alexander F. Gorkin, Deputy Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

I. G. Kabanov, First Deputy Minister of Internal and External Trade.

T. T. Kумыкын, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

V. G. Zhavoronkov, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

THE NEW Communist Party Presidium of the Central Committee, replacing the Presidium of 25 members and 11 candidate members elected last October.

Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, 58, head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Alternates: Nikolai M. Shvernik, former President of the USSR who was recommended to resume his old post as chairman of the All-Union Central

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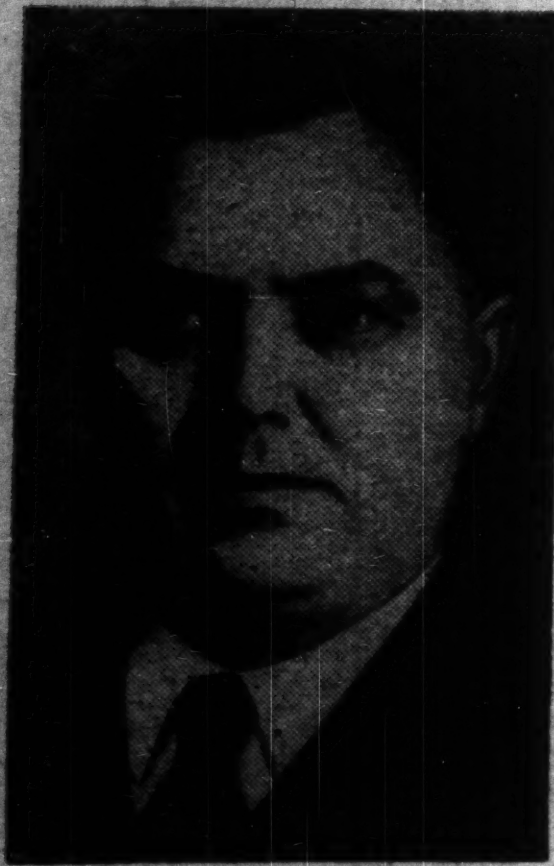
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MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)



GEORGI M. MALENKOV

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Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 10,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher Taft-Hartley Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON. House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united fight if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary anti-labor views, a group headed by Powell C. Croner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members.

T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Croner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment barring industry-wide bargaining.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

POINT of ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Ryan Hides Facts on the ILA • Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN'S attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in ILA accounts, to put the ILA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the ILA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try. James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

U. S. participation as at East an equal partner in the exploitation of the Middle East, and as more than an equal partner as the British hold weakens.

British support of the U. S. Far Eastern policy, which would involve Britain breaking off relations with Peking, as well as British approval and help in blockading China, bombing the Chinese mainland, and strengthening of British forces in Korea.

A British commitment to support U. S. policy in Japan, which is to say, that Britain shall not seek to renew the Anglo-Japanese understanding which in the 1930s was aimed against the U. S. Its renewal at this time would strengthen the hand of the national capitalists of Japan who are already growing restive under Wall Street's heavy yoke.

A STUDY of the two communists (Continued on Page 13)

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback, moved to expel the business

agents and five other adherents of the Rank and File.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and filers, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the betterment of the country as

union," writes Rarback.

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be "a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union."

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

"THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country as

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, then it can happen anywhere.

How War Drive Is Used Against Steelworkers

By CARL HIRSCH
EAST CHICAGO, Ill.

"When the company begins giving the boost to guys like Archie Breen, look out!"

The Inland Steel workers who had this comment was making a point. It's the same point that the big business journals are stressing today when they speak of "a new day in industrial relations."

In essence it's this. Instead of singling out progressive and militants for attack, the companies are out to weaken the unions in general, their contracts, seniority, grievance procedures. And in the process, all the workers are going to get hurt, including the conservatives, the Archie Breens.

THIS WEEK, the case of Breen, George Kisfalusi and Garland Richards—the case of the disciplinary suspensions which touched off the recent five-day Inland Steel strike—was going into arbitration.

In the last six years, there have been three arbitration cases that hinge on the same issue—namely, the right of workers to quit or refuse to work in the course of a dispute, and to "influence" other workers to express their solidarity.

Three cases each involve a union grievor who was suspended for allowing men to walk off the job.

The three cases reveal how the company's target has been broadened to include any worker who

fails to roll over and play dead whenever the company speaks.

IN MARCH of 1947, the Inland Steel Company was busy trying to use overtime in order to cut the earnings of the maintenance men. The company was working the riggers, boilermakers and others for brief overtime periods in order to avoid paying them the premium pay for a sixth day of work.

The maintenance men refused the overtime. As a result, an assistant grievor in the department named Hugh MacGilvery was fired.

MacGilvery was known as a "left-winger" and the company used this pretext to get rid of him. The case went to arbitration and the company was upheld.

LAST SPRING, a similar dispute arose in the maintenance department at Inland. And once again the steward was fired. This time, it was a man named Anthony Burches.

The arbitration in the Burches case dragged out for a long time. The decision, once again upholding the company, came through a few weeks ago.

In that decision, arbitrator Clarence M. Updegraff, stated in so many words the thing that increasing number of workers have come to understand—that the war economy is being used as a bludgeon against the unions.

THIS WAS the nub of the arbitrator's verdict:

"The plant in question (Inland Steel) is generally known to be a very large mill. Steel an important commodity at all times and a critical necessity in time of war.

"The country is involved in a de facto war or so-called 'police action' in Korea at this time. Moreover, the world situation is well known to be one in which steel and the products therefore are critically needed in the matter of rearming forces all over the world against possible Communistic aggression.

"One who participates in getting others out on strike under such circumstances . . . may fairly be thought of as having transgressed."

THE SWEEPING precedent here lines up the whole arbitration set-up with the Taft-Hartley Act and the numerous other anti-strike, anti-union weapons in the arsenal of management today.

The decision in the Burches case should logically lead workers in all unions to take another look at the cold war and the hot one in Korea.

At the heart of the so-called "new era of industrial relations," the new era of union-busting, is the war drive.

This is the source of the clear threat against every union and every unionist, regardless of political complexion.



A VETERAN Chicago workingclass leader, Sam Hammersmark, spends his 81st birthday with the family of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader who has been compelled to become a political refugee. Left to right: Danny Green, Ralphie Green, Lil Green, Hammersmark and Josie Green.

KING COAL

Strikes Shut 4 U.S. Steel Mines

TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED STRIKE: A four-day walkout of the 2,900 miners at the Robena mine of the U. S. Steel Co. in the Pittsburgh area ended March 7 when United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis ordered them back to work. They had previously ignored a back-to-work by their District Four president, William Hynes.

The walkout followed employment of some 300 new workers who, the strikers contended, had been taken on in violation of seniority rights of union members getting less than a full week's work.

The return to work at the Robena Mine ended picketing at the U. S. Steel Co. new mine and coke oven operation at Collier, in Greene County, where 400 miners had walked out in support of the Robena strikers.

ANOTHER STRIKE at a U. S. Steel mine, involved 825 miners. They shut down the company's Bridgeport mine over disregard of seniority rights, in a situation similar to that at Robena. The men returned to work March 9.

Everything But the Truth

By ROBERT HORDT
SCRANTON.—A 14-month survey by Temple University's Bureau of Economic and Business Research, of the crisis in the anthracite region, left out the basic reason that created this crisis.

The report, presented to Gov. Fine, carefully omitted the rapacity and cynicism of the coal barons as the main reason for the ills of the anthracite industry.

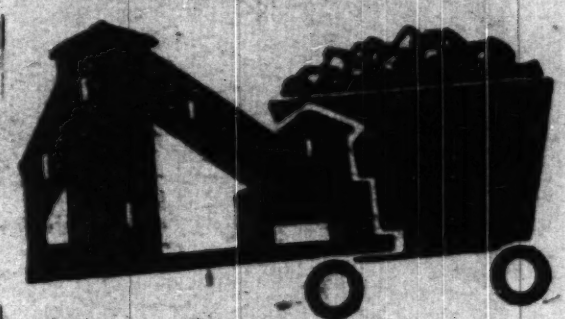
Scranton, once known as "the anthracite capital of the world," is one of the clearest examples of the greed and contempt for the people of the hard coal regions on the part of the coal operators.

Once a flourishing city it is now becoming depopulated, with unemployment becoming the main industry.

DR. JOHN F. ADAMS who directed the survey with the aid of 48 "specialists" came to the conclusion that the price of hard coal was too high and that new industries were needed in the anthracite regions.

The survey omits the fact that the same interests that control hard coal also control the railroads and the oil industry. The Morgan interests control all these industries.

LEFT OUT of Dr. Adams report is the fact that the best of



extracting oil from the ground is 30 percent less than the extraction of hard coal. If little or no publicity is used to encourage the sale of anthracite one reason may be that the monopolists who control hard coal and oil, make more money selling oil.

Basic to the solution of the crisis in the anthracite regions is the responsibility the coal barons have to the people that area.

Lengthy reports, surveys, and proposals on the anthracite crisis do not cite the failure of the hard coal operators to provide for the needs and well being of the coal miners from their huge and bloody profits.

Only the control of the anthracite industry by the people can begin to solve the many problems of that area.

Ask Gov. Fine Annul 20-Yr. Fine

PHILADELPHIA.—Gov. John Fine was asked last week to annul Steve Nelson's 20-year sentence on the ground that the phony "A-bomb spy" allegations about him had been thrown out of court.

In a letter to Fine, J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Civil Rights Congress, pointed out that the acquittal in Washington, D.C., of Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg exposed as fraudulent the "A-bomb spy" charges used by Judge Musmanno, and the FBI agent Matt Cyetic, to frame up Steve Nelson on a 20-year "sedition" sentence.

Fine was asked therefore to grant Nelson an immediate pardon.

In calling on all Pennsylvanians to take similar action, Zucker also urged that Smith Act proceedings now under way against Nelson and four co-defendants in Pittsburgh be dropped.

TUGBOAT STRIKES voted 92 to 80 last week to accept a 10 percent an hour across the board wage increase, reduction of the work week to 40 hours, and improvements in paid vacations and insurance benefits. The vote ended a 32-day walkout by 250 members of Local 333 A, United Maritime Division, AFL Longshoremen.

Another 35 striking crewmen also ended their three-week walkout which closed down all Warner Co.

GOV. FINE:

Free Fletcher Mills!

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA.—The fight for the freedom of Fletcher Mills is being carried on through still another legal phase, Ralph Powe, Civil Rights Congress attorney, disclosed last week as a third appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court was prepared.

Beyond this legal action, the CRC declared, the campaign to save the young Negro fur worker from Alabama justice is continuing. It has, over the last eight years, enlisted many unions, civic, and church organizations to halt his extradition.

This will be the third time that the Fletcher Mills case has been brought as far as the U.S. Supreme Court in the course of eight years of legal battling through nine state and Federal courts.

MILLS was first held for extradition in 1945 in Detroit, starting a judicial fight which has been called the longest in legal history for a case of this sort, according to David Levinson, local attorney, who has been involved in the Mills' court battle.

Behind the legal red tape is a heartwarming story of people's support readily given to a man waging a fight for his life and his rights, though the odds were overwhelmingly against him.

The only crime alleged against Mills is that he struck back, after he was first struck, and that he fled an armed lynch mob seeking his life, and found a new home in the North.

FLETCHER MILLS was an 18-year-old sharecropper in Holt, Alabama, a small farming community, in 1945. When he complained that cows belonging to Roy Terry, his white landlord, were trampling his corn, Terry attacked him with a club. Mills defended himself, allegedly inflicting a wound which quickly healed.

But by evening a lynch mob called at Mills' house, and openly



FLETCHER MILLS

repeated their threats to his life throughout the community.

Hiding, at first; then captured and sent to a Birmingham jail, then released, Mills finally made his way North, found a job, joined a union, and tried to live a normal life. FBI intervention destroyed this dream.

The Fletcher Mills' story, a common pattern except for the tremendous struggle that has kept him out of the hands of his lynchers, has been made familiar to hundreds of thousands through the defense campaign of the Civil Rights Congress.

"Don't turn a union man over to the Southern lynchers" was the slogan of Local 196 of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, CIO, to which Mills belongs, when it presented the case to fellow unionists throughout the nation.

The National Baptist Convention, and the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers' Conference are among the church groups which have joined in the Mills' campaign. Local organizations of both the Republican and Democratic parties and the Progressive Party have

asked that the extradition be halted.

CRC ATTORNEY Ralph Powe said last week that no avenue is being left untried to establish Mills' unchallengeable right not to face death or legal lynching for defending his life against attack.

The real insurance of freedom for Mills, however, and for the many unknown Fletcher Mills, who are forced to flee terror and oppression in a similar manner, is a campaign by the people.

Even at this moment a simple action by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine can restore freedom to Fletcher Mills. Gov. Fine can rescind or ignore the extradition order. It will take the power of a widespread people's movement to convince him that he must do so.

Strike Threat Makes DeSoto Back Down

DETROIT.—A strike threat by Chrysler-DeSoto UAW workers won back the job of Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman. He was one of seven workers fired for leading a fight against speedup.

Chrysler-DeSoto management fired Deason for what they termed "negative leadership." In other words it meant that when workers in his department could not make the stepped up production arbitrarily set by management, he should have made them do so.

This, Chrysler says would have been "positive leadership." But when Deason refused to become a company pusher for more speedup, then the company says that's "negative leadership" and fires him.

Eugene Dennis Operated On In Atlanta Prison Hospital

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was operated on this week in the prison hospital of the federal penitentiary here, where he is imprisoned under the thought-control Smith Act. Dennis was operated on for the removal of an infected gall bladder. The surgery was performed by Dr. David Henry Paer, consultant surgeon of the institution, who was called into the case.

Dennis is now under the care of Dr. Janney, chief medical officer, and Dr. Decker, both of the prison hospital, but no trained nursing personnel is available in the hospital.

The Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in Washington has denied a request that a trained nurse be brought into the case.

Mrs. Dennis, in Atlanta since Sunday, will remain until her husband is out of all danger.



JOB SEEKERS HURT—Ysidro Lopez and Ramon Gonzales, young Mexican Americans riding the freights in search of farm work, are shown trapped beneath a shifting load of steel pipe in a freight car in Los Angeles. Their screams brought rescuers who had to use acetylene torches to free them.



and delegates of a lobby in Michigan's State Capitol of Lansing for passage of a FEPC law. This mobilization for FEPC was led by the NAACP, the AFL, CIO, churches and other people's organizations. As a result a strong bill is now in the "hopper" with strict enforcement provisions that has been introduced by Labor-Democrats, Ed Carey and Ed Burrie. Copies of the FEPC bill can be ob-

tained by writing Rep. Carey, or Rep. Currie, State Legislature, Lansing, Mich. Organizations are urged to get the bill and publish its provisions in their union papers, or in bulletins. Also to visit State Senators and Representatives on weekends asking them to back the Carey-Currie Bill.

Map Plans for Pay Boosts and End 5-Year Pacts, Says Local 600

GM AUTO LOCAL LEADERS SAY:

Production Workers Need Raise

DETROIT.—General Motors offered a nickel raise for 50,000 of its 350,000 employees under United Auto Workers Union five-year contracts and propose that 14 of the 25 cents obtained under the escalator clauses be added to base rates of pay.

Here's what some union leaders at General Motors thought of the offer:

LEO SCHAEFFER, president of Local 163, at GM's Diesel plant said that as long as there was nothing in the offer for the production workers, little excitement prevailed in the plant. What is needed is a big wage increase for production workers, he added.

FRANK PETROLLE, president of GM's Transmission Local 735 said workers aren't excited about so-called big heartedness of the corporation. He also pointed there is nothing in it for production workers. He thought opening discussions at the convention on getting rid of five-year contracts was important.

CHARLIE WESTFALL, president of Local 23, Cadillac plant of GM, said he hadn't gotten much reaction yet except that the production workers getting no raise had resulted in a couple of phone calls.

RUDY PALE, president of Local 235, Chevrolet Gear, said the International was right in turning

the offer down. He thought too there had to be something in there for the production workers and pensioners.

JIM CLEVELAND, financial secretary of Chevrolet Forge Local 262, said "Why don't GM give us something, after all we got the 25 cents already under escalators so they aren't doing us any favors by agreeing not to cut 14 cents of that. There was nothing offered to our pensioners who can't get by on this pension. There was nothing offered on medical expenses that's costing the pensioners \$200 a year, which they have to pay for and nothing on a wage increase for production workers."

JOHN ORR, president of the Tool and Die Unit of Ford Local 600, one of the best known leaders of the union among skilled workers, Orr is generally credited with sparking the campaign for the present demand of the international union for 28½ cents increase for the skilled workers.

"My guys in the tool and die set-up in Ford want no part of GM's nickel. It's an insult to offer a nickel, when there is a differential of \$1.1 between us and skilled men outside GM, Ford, Chrysler."

Orr said he fully approved on the need for a wage increase for the production workers as well as the skilled workers. He said if the fight is continued the companies can be forced to grant more.

VOTE STRIKE AT CHEVY

FLINT. — Intolerable working conditions created by General Motors drive for a 20 percent rise in production standards have resulted in Chevrolet workers at the assembly plant here voting 913 to 34 for strike action within the next two weeks.

The strike action has to be authorized by the UAW International Executive Board. The local union is asking for a standard written procedure on grievances of which there are a great number locked up in the procedure stages because of the much criticized five-year contract.

In a statement appearing two weeks ago in the UAW Chevrolet Local 859 newspaper "The Searchlight" a worker wrote about the effect of speedup in the assembly plant. He said:

"The company feels pretty cocky now with their men in Washington, so they are trying to get us to agree to a wage cutting agreement and even to working without a contract while they make enough cars to fill their orders."

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, speaking for 57,000 workers at the Ford Rouge plant, wrote in the local's paper, "Ford Facts," on March 7, that delegates to the United Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City must map a plan for total action to win wage boost and end the five-year contracts.

Writing about the present negotiations with GM, Ford, Chrysler, and GM's miserly nickel offer to skill workers while ignoring the production workers, Stellato said, "We can re-evaluate our position and move into Atlantic City prepared to map out a plan for total action. This decision must be made by the delegates at the forthcoming convention."

PROGRAM—Stellato points out that this convention will be the first labor convention to be held since Eisenhower was elected and that the entire labor movement will be watching. Therefore a program must be hammered out that will mean the survival of the UAW and not continue under false illusions expecting to make progress without struggle.

He declares that the offer of GM of a nickel is a forewarning of what is to come, and that the union must know where it stands; the only alternative is to fight.

He says that the GM offer with no wage increase for production workers and nothing for the pen-

sioners was the collective answer of the entire industry and was given for the specific purpose of finding out if the union would fight.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT of the workers is noted by Dodge UAW Local 3. President Art Grudzen writing in his column in the Dodge Main News, saying:

"Last Sunday's business meeting was the most inspiring membership gathering we have had in the local union for some time. It makes one feel proud to see 1,820 people coming out to a business meeting... it reminded me of the early days and some of the meeting we used to have when we were organizing."

Further evidences of the willingness of the membership to fight for the end of five year contracts, wage cutting escalator clauses and speedup, and for FEPC being written into agreements, has been witnessed in the programs supporting these proposals, being issued by candidates seeking to be delegates to the UAW convention. Nowhere do we know of any candidate seeking office who opposed these demands or backed 5 year contracts.

Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

★

THE NEW GOVERNMENT:

Georgi M. Malenkov, 51, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, thereby succeeding Stalin as Premier.

Lavrenti P. Beria, 54, Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, which combines the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister.

Marshal Nikolai Bulgarin, 57, Deputy Premier and War Minister.

Lazar M. Kaganovich, 59, Deputy Premier.

(The premier and deputy premiers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.)

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, 72, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, that is, President of the USSR.

Anastas I. Mikoyan, 58, Minister of External and Internal Trade.

Maxim Z. Saburov, Minister of Machine Building.

Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Minister of Electric Power.

Malyshev, Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine.

Kosyuchenko, Chairman of the Gosplan.

Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, first Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of the United Nations.

Jacob A. Malik, First Deputy Foreign Minister.

V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR.

Marshal Alexander M. Vassilevsky, First Deputy War Minister.

Marshal Georgi A. Zhukov, First Deputy War Minister.

Nikolai M. Pegor, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Alexander F. Gorkin, Deputy Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

I. G. Kabanov, First Deputy Minister of Internal and External Trade.

T. T. Kumykn, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

V. G. Zhavoronkov, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

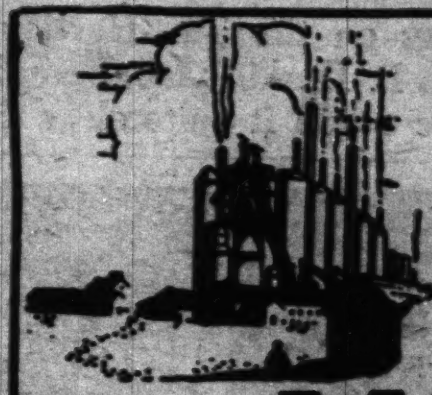
★

THE NEW Communist Party Presidium of the Central Committee, replacing the Presidium of 25 members and 11 candidate members elected last October.

Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, 58, head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Alternates: Nikolai M. Shvernik, former President of the USSR who was recommended to resume his old post as chairman of the All-Union Central

(Continued on Page 13)



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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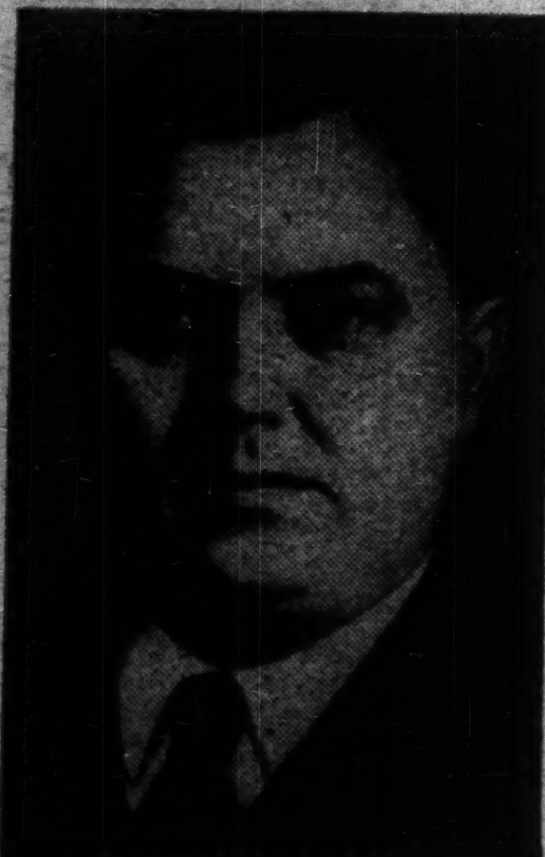
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MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)



GEORGI M. MALENKOV

Articles on Stalin

- The Great Living Monument to Stalin Page 3
- Stalin's Funeral Page 4
- Forged in Struggle Page 5
- Malenkov on Peace Page 7
- Statement by C. P., U.S. Page 8
- Stalin on the National Question Page 9

Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 10,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher Taft-Hartley Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united fight if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary foes of labor, a group headed by Powell C. Groner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members.

T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Groner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment barring industry-wide bargaining.

WASHINGTON.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

U. S. participation as at least an equal partner in the exploitation of the Middle East, and as more than an equal partner as the British hold weakens.

British support of the U. S. Far Eastern policy, which would involve Britain breaking off relations with Peking, as well as British approval and help in blockading China, bombing the Chinese mainland, and strengthening of British forces in Korea.

A British commitment to support U. S. policy in Japan, which is to say, that Britain shall not seek to renew the Anglo-Japanese understanding which in the 1930s was aimed against the U. S. Its renewal at this time would strengthen the hand of the national capitalists of Japan who are already growing restive under Wall Street's heavy yoke.

A STUDY of the two commun-
(Continued on Page 13)

POINT OF ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Ryan Hides Facts on the ILA Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN'S attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in ILA accounts, to put the ILA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the ILA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try. James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer, Martin Rarback, moved to expel two business

agents and five other adherents of union, writes Rarback.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and fillers, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the organizational interests of our

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union.

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

"THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country is

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, then it can happen anywhere.

GM Doesn't Want You to Read It!

BUILD MICHIGAN WORKER!

DETROIT.—General Motors has come up with a new gimmick to stall off demands for wage increases and cutting down speed-up and ending the five-year contracts. The new gimmick was put to work when the UAW bargaining committee at GM's Transmission plant met with management.

One of the "brains" from the GM building came down to show the plant management how to deal with the union. He marched into the negotiations with a copy of The Michigan Worker under his arm, slammed it down on the table and is reported to have said, "how can we negotiate in good faith when this paper is spreading everything that goes on across its pages."

To the unionists this red-baiting was old stuff and it did not make any hit. They knew The Michigan Worker had told the truth about how the union sat in negotiations for 17 hours straight with management trying to get some of the 78 grievances settled and management settled only one grievance.

AGAIN—Probably when General Motors officials read this story they will rush down to the union bargaining committee and complain about The Michigan Worker telling what's going on. As one GM

worker put it, "The Michigan Worker is a labor paper, what do you expect it to print if not labor news."

Here is the story GM management won't like about their Transmission plant:

A MILITANT committeeman was fired recently by GM's Transmission management. A worker in his department had asked the foreman to call this union committeeman because he had a grievance. The foreman, who has had about 50 to 60 grievances filed against him, started to work on him to withdraw the grievance.

When the union committeeman got there the foreman told him the worker "had no grievance." The committeeman refused to believe that and let it be known that he was there to defend the worker's interests. Then the plant superintendent came down and he pushed the committeeman. The committeeman was sent home and then later fired. The case is now pending before that graveyard for all grievances, the so-called "impartial umpire."

That's the story of how General Motors seeks to intimidate militant committeemen who defend their fellow unionists' rights.

MICHIGAN CP MOURNS STALIN DEATH, WORLD PEACE FIGHTER

DETROIT.—The State Committee of the Communist Party expressed its "profound sorrow at the great loss of the world's foremost fighter for peace and freedom for the workingclass and oppressed peoples throughout the world, Joseph Stalin." The statement continued:

"It is in the best interests of our country to act favorably on the proposals made by Stalin through his government's spokesman, Mr. Vishinsky at the United Nations. Mr. Vishinsky only last week for the sixth time called for immediate ceasefire and end the war in Korea with continued negotiations there-

by saving the lives of tens of thousands of American and Korean soldiers.

"Only the concerted action of millions of Americans however can compel President Eisenhower to fulfill his election pledge for peace in Korea.

"The death of Joseph Stalin, the most beloved and respected leader of all who are struggling against the exploitation and racism of the world system of capitalism, will not deter the hundreds of millions from every corner of the earth who today mourn his passing. They will continue their relentless march to peace, freedom and socialism."

CITY LEADERS HIT FASCIST ACT THAT WOULD JAIL THE 20

DETROIT.—A number of prominent educators, religious and civic leaders signed an open letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell requesting that he rescind an order which caused the jailing on Feb. 20 of 20 men and women who refused to sign unconstitutional bail conditions pending deportation proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Act.

Meanwhile government attorneys moved to postpone hearings, originally set for March 11 after a three-judge federal panel released the 20 on bail pending a full hearing on the basic constitutional issues involved.

"These new conditions impose a prior restraint on free speech and association; inflict punishment

without due process of law; and in effect deny these people the right to bail, in violation of constitutional guarantees," said the open letter to the Attorney General. "The denial of these basic rights to non-citizens harms the entire fabric of our democracy and threatens the rights of all Americans."

Recalling President Eisenhower's State of the Union message in which he criticized the Walter-McCarran Act, the open letter stated that the Attorney General's interpretation of the Act "contradicts the spirit of the President's message."

The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced plans for a Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defeat the Rights of Foreign Born Americans to be held on Sunday, April 26, at the Hotel Tuller. A conference banquet honoring the victims of the Walter-McCarran Law will be held on Saturday night, April 25, at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

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LIGHT SAVES KIDS LIVES AT 12th ST.

By 12th ST. CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT.—"One red light it's a pleasure to wait for is the new traffic signal at 12th and Blaine," says my neighbor, and I am quick to agree with her.

We both push baby buggies, and with the rattletrap carriage I have, I was terrified of crossing 12th St. on the run. Many times I walked five or six blocks to buy my husband's favorite sandwich bread, sooner than risk my child's life on that racetrack by crossing the street.

THE KIDS.—Not only are there all kinds of children, infants and toddlers around here, but a great many old folks out shopping and around their fraternal clubs. It wasn't only dangerous for them to cross 12th St.—there was a real menace to life and limb just being on the sidewalk, with those cars picking up high speed on the way to Clairmount.

Now of course the light at Blaine stops the cars and slows them down.

A SCARE.—Take the kid who decided to run across 12th at Gladstone a few months ago. . . . I still don't know how he came out alive. Well, that kind of a scare is much less apt to happen with the new signal. He took a long, diagonal run (straight across would have been bad enough) and there was a screech of brakes. The driver pulled right over and jumped out of his car. He ran and caught up with the little fellow who was safe on the sidewalk but hysterical.

That's why everybody, but especially the mothers, welcomed the new signal, and felt proud of their fight to get it.

Strike Threat Makes DeSoto Back Down

DETROIT.—A strike threat by Chrysler-DeSoto UAW workers won back the job of Harry Deason, a Negro committeeman. He was one of seven workers fired for leading a fight against speedup.

Chrysler-DeSoto management fired Deason for what they termed "negative leadership." In other words it meant that when workers in his department could not make the stepped up production arbitrarily set by management, he should have made them do so. This, Chrysler says would have been "positive leadership." But when Deason refused to become a company pusher for more speedup, then the company says that's "negative leadership" and fires him.

OTHERS.—A year ago James Vaughn and Howard Dexter DeSoto shop leaders, were fired for refusing to become pushers for more production. Both were leaders of the progressive forces in the plant at the time and were leading a battle against speedup, against the five-year contract, against wage cutting escalators, for upgrading of Negro workers and for a return to peacetime production.

Michigan Edition THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Phone WO 4-1965.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

CANDIDATES. President Neiderford of K-F is a candidate for Regional Director on the West Side along with Ed Cote, present Director. This means that the Reuther boys are still trying to ditch Joe McCusker, present regional director. On the East Side, Ken Morris, president of Briggs Local 212, is reported looking for someone to tell him he would make a good regional director. But there it will be Matthews and Lacey until something better than Morris defeats them.

Regional Director McAuley in Pontiac is reported to be going to have opposition. Carter in Flint may have an opponent from Buick against him.

EXEC. V. P.—Leonard Woodcock was getting himself all measured for a new title, that of Executive Vice-President of the UAW. That was until international officers got together and Richard Gosser, a vice-president, is reported to have hit the ceiling on the proposal. Now Woodcock will be satisfied to be reelected Board member.

CHICAGO. Jack Convey the synthetic auto worker who is Reuther's assistant, is reported still eager to replace Pat Greenhouse as regional director in Chicago. If Greenhouse and McCusker get defeated that means two ACTU members will be off the Board. Does this mean that Reuther has chosen to break with his ACTU allies? Or does he feel he doesn't need them in their scratch sheet, the "Wage Earner," any more?

ANOTHER ONE. Along with John Anderson, William Stevenson, Mel Bishop who went over to the employers' side by becoming so-called labor relations advisors, etc., has gone another one, Charlie Edgecombe, present County Auditor. He has become labor relations advisor for the Detroit Builders, as sweet a bunch of reactionaries and exploiters as one could find.

CAR INCREASE. Some Chevrolet dealers are moaning that an increase of \$60 a car is coming. They say that's all the trade needs to give it the solar plexus punch.

SPEEDUP. Production this year is running 54 percent ahead of last year and the 1,000,000th car came off the assembly line last week. Some dealers already have been reported to be discounting 1953 models and giving exceptionally large trade-in values. This, together with the lifting of price controls on more food items last week, cuts even deeper away the buying power of workers.

EXHIBIT. Adding to the list of cultural advancement in Detroit was the Third Annual Art Exhibition and Symposium in tribute to Negro History Week sponsored by the Contemporary Arts Group, at the Carlton-Plaza Hotel. On exhibit were the outstanding paintings, ceramics, sculptures of Negro artists.

There is no reason why similar exhibitions cannot be sponsored by local unions, ALL YEAR ROUND, to bring to hundreds of thousands of Negro and white workers the rich talent and culture of Negro artists which the white supremacist seek to suppress.

DOUGLAS. Backed by a 95.56 percent strike vote, negotiators for CIO United Auto Workers Local 148 are in a showdown with Douglas Aircraft for a 15 cent hourly pay raise. The strike vote was taken at a membership meeting of 5,000 workers at Long Beach, Calif. The contract expired last Thursday.

FORD. Ford UAW Local 471 in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago voted to strike if new negotiations don't come through with a general raise.

ELOISE. Organized labor should demand a full blown investigation free from politics about what the situation is out at Eloise, otherwise known as the Wayne County General Hospital. Patients, according to reports in the hands of the County Auditors, have been burned, choked to death, beaten up so that jaws have been broken and spleens ruptured and some patients have died also due to improper treatment of intestinal injuries. Many are mostly old workers, victims of the man-killing speedup of the auto factories at Eloise.

POLICE. When is Ed Connor, the so-called liberal on the City Council, and Louis Miriani, Council president who is a candidate for Mayor against Cobo, going to ask citizens to attend a public hearing on police brutality, particularly against Negro citizens?

SPIES. While any couple who may have the misfortune to be on the city welfare rolls get an average of \$16.50 a week for food, anti-labor spies employed by the city hall gang have asked that their pay be increased from \$20 to \$22.50 a day, and from \$7,600 to \$10,300 a year for their chief, Claude Wickman, former FBI agent. The spies are the phonies who are investigators for the Mayor's "Loyalty" Committee. Mayor Cobo, while ordering new cuts in the welfare rolls, which means driving more people off the rolls, announces that he favors increasing the wage of the anti-labor spies.

ANGRY DETROITERS ignored the American Legion picket-line outside the Krim Theatre showing of Charlie Chaplin's new film, "Limelight," which opened last Friday night. Sol Krim, owner of the theatre, said the film would continue to run "as long as it does business. . . . The way I feel is that I would be doing a disservice to the public if I failed to show the picture."

"OPPOSITION" Paul Silvers, president of UAW Local 351, known nationally as "Reuther's Loyal Opposition," is again reported a member of the convention's committee.

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU





Michigan edition The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

invites you to pay tribute and say hello to a fighter for Peace, Freedom and Democracy

STEVE NELSON

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 P.M., MARCH 28

Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd.

Buffet Supper \$1.50

Entertainment



One thousand delegates of a lobby in Michigan's State Capitol of Lansing for passage of a FEPC law. This mobilization for FEPC was led by the NAACP, the AFL, CIO, churches and other people's organizations. As a result a strong bill is now in the "hopper" with strict enforcement provisions that has been introduced by Labor-Democrats, Ed Carey and Ed Burrie. Copies of the FEPC bill can be ob-

tained by writing Rep. Carey, or Rep. Currie, State Legislature, Lansing, Mich. Organizations are urged to get the bill and publish its provisions in their union papers, or in bulletins. Also to visit State Senators and Representatives on weekends asking them to back the Carey-Currie Bill.

Map Plans for Pay Boosts and End 5-Year Pacts, Says Local 600

GM AUTO LOCAL LEADERS SAY:

Production Workers Need Raise

DETROIT.—General Motors offered a nickel raise for 50,000 of its 350,000 employees under United Auto Workers Union five-year contracts and propose that 14 of the 25 cents obtained under the escalator clauses be added to base rates of pay.

Here's what some union leaders at General Motors thought of the offer:

LEO SCHAEFFER, president of Local 163, at GM's Diesel plant said that as long as there was nothing in the offer for the production workers, little excitement prevailed in the plant. What is needed is a big wage increase for production workers, he added.

FRANK PETROLLE, president of GM's Transmission Local 735 said workers aren't excited about so-called big heartedness of the corporation. He also pointed there is nothing in it for production workers. He thought opening discussions at the convention on getting rid of five-year contracts was important.

CHARLIE WESTFALL, president of Local 23, Cadillac plant of GM, said he hadn't gotten much reaction yet except that the production workers getting no raise had resulted in a couple of phone calls.

RUDY PALE, president of Local 235, Chevrolet Gear, said the International was right in turning the offer down. He thought too there had to be something in there for the production workers and pensioners.

JIM CLEVELAND, financial secretary of Chevrolet Forge Local 263, said "Why don't GM give us something, after all we got the 25 cents already under escalators so they aren't doing us any favors by agreeing not to cut 14 cents of

that. There was nothing offered to our pensioners who can't get by on this pension. There was nothing offered on medical expenses that's costing the pensioners \$200 a year, which they have to pay for and nothing on a wage increase for production workers.

JOHN ORR, president of the Tool and Die Unit of Ford Local 600, one of the best known leaders of the union among skilled workers, Orr is generally credited with sparking the campaign for the present demand of the international union for 28½ cents increase for the skilled workers.

"My guys in the tool and die set-up in Ford want no part of GM's nickel. It's an insult to offer a nickel, when there is a differential of \$1.1 between us and skilled men outside GM, Ford, Chrysler."

Orr said he fully approved on the need for a wage increase for the production workers as well as the skilled workers. He said if the fight is continued the companies can be forced to grant more.

Win 15c Raise

DETROIT.—The Eisenhower Administration's elimination of the Wage Stabilization Board which had before it an agreed upon 15-cent an hour increase by two companies here for 250 tool and die makers brought a stoppage when the company reneged on the increase.

Frank J. Saile, Jr., company president charged that the union told its members to work only two hours a day and then leave the plant in an attempt to force through the wage increase. He retaliated by handing out three-day disciplinary notices to 250 workers. That's when the workers voted to strike for the 15-cent-an-hour increase.

VOTE STRIKE AT CHEVY

FLINT.—Intolerable working conditions created by General Motors drive for a 20 percent rise in production standards have resulted in Chevrolet workers at the assembly plant here voting 913 to 34 for strike action within the next two weeks.

The strike action has to be authorized by the UAW International Executive Board. The local union is asking for a standard written procedure on grievances of which there are a great number locked up in the procedure stages because of the much criticized five-year contract.

In a statement appearing two weeks ago in the UAW Chevrolet Local 659 newspaper "The Searchlight" a worker wrote about the effect of speedup in the assembly plant. He said:

"In previous issues I have reported the vicious speedups on the hone job in Plant 2 and other jobs as well. We now have a bitter bit of news for every Chevrolet worker to think about. Brother August Retzlaff was overcome by a heart attack and carried out to the hospital."

"We must ask ourselves the question—are we to stand by silently while our brothers are carried out of the plant on stretchers."

"The company feels pretty cocky now with their men in Washington, so they are trying to get us to agree to a wage cutting agreement and even to working without a contract while they make enough cars to fill their orders."

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, speaking for 57,000 workers at the Ford Rouge plant, wrote in the local's paper, "Ford Facts," on March 7, that delegates to the United Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City must map a plan for total action to win wage boost and end the five-year contracts.

Writing about the present negotiations with GM, Ford, Chrysler, and GM's miserly nickel offer to skill workers while ignoring the production workers, Stellato said, "We can re-evaluate our position and move into Atlantic City prepared to map out a plan for total action. This decision must be made by the delegates at the forthcoming convention."

PROGRAM—Stellato points out that this convention will be the first labor convention to be held since Eisenhower was elected and that the entire labor movement will be watching. Therefore a program must be hammered out that will mean the survival of the UAW and not continue under false illusions expecting to make progress without struggle.

He declares that the offer of GM of a nickel is a forewarning of what is to come, and that the union must know where it stands; the only alternative is to fight.

He says that the GM offer with no wage increase for production workers and nothing for the pen-

sioners was the collective answer of the entire industry and was given for the specific purpose of finding out if the union would fight.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT of the workers is noted by Dodge UAW Local 3. President Art Grudzen writing in his column in the Dodge Main News, saying:

"Last Sunday's business meeting was the most inspiring membership gathering we have had in the local union for some time. It makes one feel proud to see 1,820 people coming out to a business meeting . . . it reminded me of the early days and some of the meeting we used to have when we were organizing."

Further evidences of the willingness of the membership to fight for the end of five year contracts, wage cutting escalator clauses and speedup, and for FEPC being written into agreements, has been witnessed in the programs supporting these proposals, being issued by candidates seeking to be delegates to the UAW convention. Nowhere do we know of any candidate seeking office who opposed these demands or backed 5 year contracts.

Strike Against 25% Increase In Production at Budd Wheel

DETROIT.—Budd Wheel workers, members of United Auto Workers Local 306 struck for three days against an increase in production standards of 100 jobs a shift. The production standard was 400 a shift before the company upped it to 500.

Peter Horweth, president of Local 306, said the workers had walked out because the company arbitrarily increased production rates. He said that the workers had been told to return to work in order that a time study could be made of the job.

Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

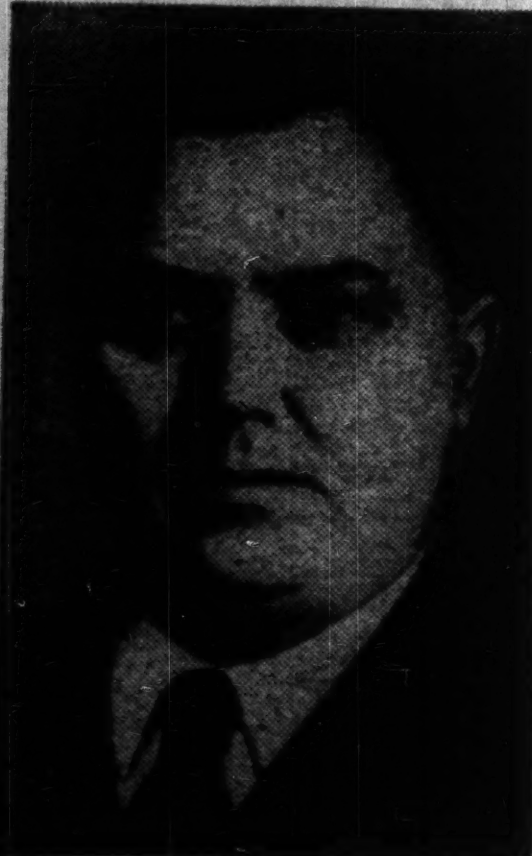
Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

★

THE NEW GOVERNMENT:

Georgi M. Malenkov, 51, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, thereby succeeding Stalin as Premier.

Laurenti P. Beria, 54, Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, which combines the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.



GEORGI M. MALENKOV

Articles on Stalin

- The Great Living Monument to Stalin Page 3
- Stalin's Funeral Page 4
- Forged in Struggle Page 5
- Malenkov on Peace Page 7
- Statement by C. P., U.S. Page 8
- Stalin on the National Question Page 9

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister.

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, 57, Deputy Premier and War Minister.

Lazar M. Kaganovich, 59, Deputy Premier.

(The premier and deputy premiers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.)

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, 72, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, that is, President of the USSR.

Anastas I. Mikoyan, 58, Minister of External and Internal Trade.

Maxim Z. Saburov, Minister of Machine Building.

Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Minister of Electric Power.

Malyshev, Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine.

Kosyachenko, Chairman of the Gosplan.

Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, first Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of the United Nations.

Jacob A. Malik, First Deputy Foreign Minister.

V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR.

Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, First Deputy War Minister.

Marshal Georgi A. Zhukov, First Deputy War Minister.

Nikolai M. Pegor, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Alexander F. Gorkin, Deputy Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

I. G. Kabanov, First Deputy Minister of Internal and External Trade.

T. T. Komykyn, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

V. G. Zhavoronkov, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

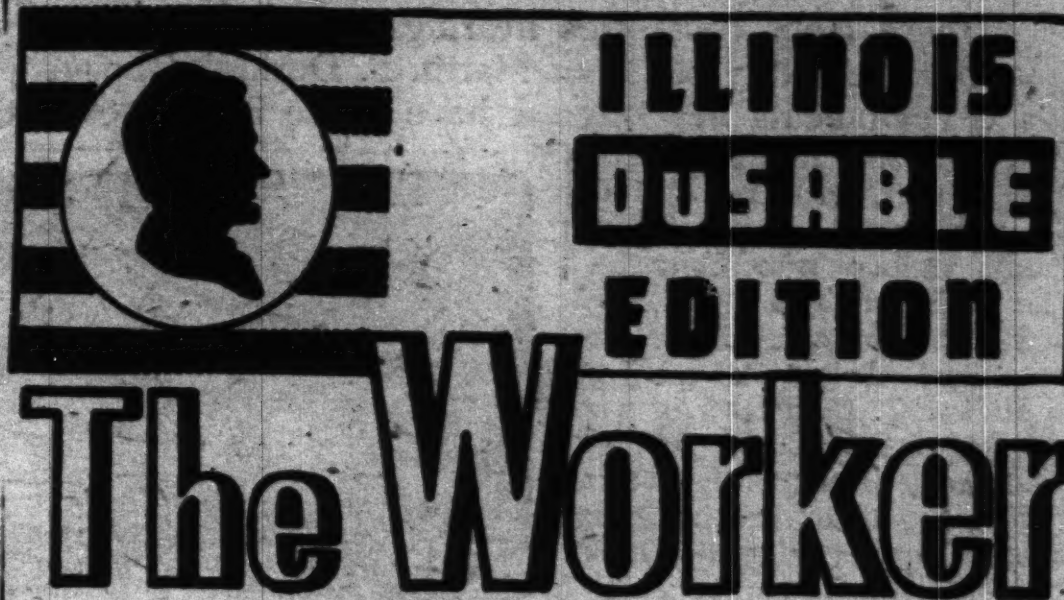
★

THE NEW Communist Party Presidium of the Central Committee, replacing the Presidium of 25 members and 11 candidate members elected last October.

Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, 58, head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Alternates: Nikolai M. Shvernik, former President of the USSR who was recommended to resume his old post as chairman of the All-Union Central

(Continued on Page 13)



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MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)

Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 19,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher Taft-Hartley Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united front if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary foes of labor, a group headed by Powell C. Groner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members. T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Groner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself, and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment barring industry-wide bargaining backed on.

WASHINGTON.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback, moved to expel the Business

agents and five other adherents of the Rank and File.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and file, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the organizational interests of our

union," writes Rarback.

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be "a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union."

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country as

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, then it can happen anywhere.

POINT of ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Ryan Hides Facts on the ILA

Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN's attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in ILA accounts, to put the ILA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the ILA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. . . . Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. . . . Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. . . . The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try . . . James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

A STUDY of the two communist (Continued on Page 13)

How War Drive Is Used Against Steelworkers

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ill.

"When the company begins giving the boost to guys like Archie Breen, look out!"

The Inland Steel workers who had this comment were making a point. It's the same point that the big business journals are stressing today when they speak of "a new day in industrial relations."

In essence it's this. Instead of singling out progressive and militants for attack, the companies are out to weaken the unions in general, their contracts, seniority, grievance procedures. And in the process, all the workers are going to get hurt, including the conservatives, the Archie Breens.

THIS WEEK, the case of Breen, George Kisfalusi and Garland Richards—the case of the disciplinary suspensions which touched off the recent five-day Inland Steel strike—was going into arbitration.

In the last six years, there have been three arbitration cases that hinge on the same issue—namely, the right of workers to quit or refuse to work in the course of a dispute, and to "influence" other workers to express their solidarity.

These three cases each involve a union grievor who was suspended for allowing men to walk off the job.

The three cases reveal how the company's target has been broadened to include any worker who

fails to roll over and play dead whenever the company speaks.

IN MARCH of 1947, the Inland Steel Company was busy trying to use overtime in order to cut the earnings of the maintenance men. The company was working the riggers, boilermakers and others for brief overtime periods in order to avoid paying them the premium pay for a sixth day of work.

The maintenance men refused the overtime. As a result, an assistant grievor in the department named Hugh MacGilvery was fired.

MacGilvery was known as a "left-winger" and the company used this pretext to get rid of him. The case went to arbitration and the company was upheld.

LAST SPRING, a similar dispute arose in the maintenance department at Inland. And once again the steward was fired. This time, it was a man named Anthony Burches.

The arbitration in the Burches case dragged out for a long time. The decision, once again upholding the company, came through a few weeks ago.

In that decision, arbitrator Clarence M. Updegraff, stated in so many words the thing that increasing number of workers have come to understand—that the war economy is being used as a bludgeon against the unions.

THIS WAS the nub of the arbitrator's verdict:

"The plant in question (Inland Steel) is generally known to be a very large mill. Steel an important commodity at all times and a critical necessity in time of war.

"The country is involved in a de facto war or so-called 'police action' in Korea at this time. Moreover, the world situation is well known to be one in which steel and the products therefore are critically needed in the matter of rearming forces all over the world against possible Communistic aggression.

"One who participates in getting others out on strike under such circumstances . . . may fairly be thought of as having transgressed."

THE SWEEPING precedent here lines up the whole arbitration set-up with the Taft-Hartley Act and the numerous other anti-strike, anti-union weapons in the arsenal of management today.

The decision in the Burches case should logically lead workers in all unions to take another look at the cold war and the hot one in Korea.

At the heart of the so-called "new era of industrial relations," the new era of union-busting, is the war drive.

This is the source of the clear threat against every union and every unionist, regardless of political complexion.

Stalin have proved to be baseless as all the other big lies about the Soviet Union. The reorganization of the many state functions, necessitated by Stalin's death proceeded in an orderly fashion consistent with the policies pursued by the Soviet Union in the past."

The party's statement pointed out that "were it not for the leadership given by Stalin at the head of the Soviet state and its Red Army, the American people might well have been enslaved by Hitler fascism."

The party pledged to work with renewed vigor to join with all forces who are today fighting for peace and for all the needs of the working people of this country and this state.

Assemblyman John J. McFall (D-Manteca) told the 300 delegates from all parts of the state that labor must act at the rank and file level if it wants to defeat the so-called "right to work" amendments and other anti-labor proposals.

McFall also agreed with the position taken by the convention opposing a proposed \$58,000 cut in the state budget for apprentice training.

The convention adopted a resolution urging locals to establish political education committees and to participate in the AFL program for establishment of vigorous local branches of Labor's League for Political Education.

Ill. Communists Renew Fight For Peace in Tribute to Stalin

CHICAGO. — The Communist Party of Illinois last week called on the people of this state to intensify their struggle for peace in the wake of the heightened war hysteria being developed in the U. S. following the death of Joseph Stalin.

The party's state committee issued a statement paying tribute to the deceased Communist leader and affirming that the new Soviet government headed by Malenkov "will continue on the course charted by Stalin, the course of peaceful construction and for peaceful

collaboration and coexistence of all the peoples of the world."

Said the Illinois Communists:

"Only a few months before his death, on Christmas day of 1952, Stalin reiterated his belief that war is not inevitable.

"He called for a new diplomatic approach to end the war in Korea and suggested that new efforts be made to reach agreements leading to an end of the cold war.

"The ignorant speculations about what would follow the death of

California's Carpenters Urge Political Action

STOCKTON, Cal., March 9.—Representatives of 100,000 carpenters throughout California were warned here over the weekend that organized labor faces a major onslaught at the hands of the state legislature in Sacramento.

The warning came from a member of the legislature—one of the few rated as pro-labor.

Assemblyman John J. McFall (D-Manteca) told the 300 delegates from all parts of the state that labor must act at the rank and file level if it wants to defeat the so-called "right to work" amendments and other anti-labor proposals.

McFall also agreed with the position taken by the convention opposing a proposed \$58,000 cut in the state budget for apprentice training.

The convention adopted a resolution urging locals to establish political education committees and to participate in the AFL program for establishment of vigorous local branches of Labor's League for Political Education.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD FAST BANQUET

Saturday, March 28 — 7:00 P.M.

People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Celebrate the wind-up of The Worker Circulation Drive

FREE INVITATIONS TO WORKER BOOSTERS WHO:

- Secure at least 7 subs to The Worker
- Order a regular weekly bundle of 25 papers

Tickets on sale at \$3 a plate

Order from Worker office, Room 910, 64 W. Randolph

Sponsored by Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press

In Memory of

Our Comrade

JOE NOLAN

Veterans of the
Abraham Lincoln Brigade

What's On?

THE RALLY for peace with Paul Robeson announced for March 14 has been cancelled. Instead, there will be a social affair on Saturday evening, March 14, at South Side Community Center, 3831 S. Michigan with Robeson and also: Karen Morley, Prof. Phillip Morrison, Mrs. Harold Robinson, Peter Hyun, Thomas Richardson, Dr. Holland Roberts, Dr. Willard Uphaus. Donation \$1. Auspices: American Peace Crusade.

HEAR HOWARD FAST tell the story of "The Real Voice of America." Banquet to wind up The Worker circulation campaign. Saturday evening, March 28, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Invitations free to those who secure seven subs in the drive. Others, \$3 a plate, by reservation only. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Now Playing

Brand New Magician Spectacle

GRAND PRIZE—MILK FARM FESTIVAL 1953

DREAM OF A COSSACK

Cinema Annex

Madison and Kedzie

SHOP TALK

IN TERMS of the 1939 dollar, workers in Illinois are now making an average of \$36.15 a week. That figure comes from the Illinois State Department of Labor.

A MEETING to activate the CIO Political Action Committee in the Second Congressional District was held this week by the steel union locals in the sub-district. This is part of the general plan here for year-round PAC activity in each of the 13 congressional districts.

THE AFL Electrical Workers Local 134 last week won bargaining rights for 82 maintenance electricians at the Harvester Tractor Works. The production workers are represented by FE-UE.

A DEPLORABLE split took place between the two AFL dairy locals here on the question of stale milk and violation of the city's sanitation code by the Milk Trust.

The heads of the drivers' local helped whitewash the companies in the hearings before the City Council. The inside dairy workers, on the other hand, brought strong charges against the companies and the Chicago Board of Health.

This week, the AFL's official paper, the News-Reporter, had strong praise for the inside dairy workers who acted in the public interest against the Milk Trust.

HUNDREDS of layoffs at Stewart-Warner have caused alarm throughout the plant. Many of these layoffs are in violation of seniority. Workers are saying plenty about the need for a general wage increase, about the phony war economy and its job insecurity.

THE DAILY CALUMET, ultra-reactionary South Chicago paper, was blasted for its "despicable" racist policy this week in the South Works Bulletin, issued by United Steelworkers Local 65.

A long letter was published by Jack W. Lee, editor of the union paper, which lashed the Daily Calumet and its publisher, Col. Wulf, for advocating segregated hospitals.

The steel unionist also pointed out that the Calumet prints discriminatory want ads, specifying "White only."

SOME 250 workers were turned out in the street when the long-embattled McCormick Twine Mill in Chicago finally closed down, a runaway shop headed for what the company considers "more favorable conditions" in the Deep South.

In spite of the splendid fight of the workers the company remained adamant and arrogant, offering severance pay OR pension and vacation rights for those workers who are able to find jobs in other Harvester plants.

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers last week announced two important conferences to be held here in May. A national conference on women's activities will take place May 13-14. A national wage and contract conference will be held May 15-17.

WORKERS at Precision Scientific Co., members of Mine, Mill Local 758, smashed a raid by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The voted that ended a bitter campaign was 138 to 66.

The company and the raiding union used the strategy of trying to get the Mine Mill disqualified by the labor board on the basis that the union had resisted the McCarran Committee's witchhunt.



A VETERAN Chicago workingclass leader, Sam Hammersmark, spends his 81st birthday with the family of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader who has been compelled to become a political refugee. Left to right: Danny Green, Ralphie Green, Lil Green, Hammersmark and Josie Green.

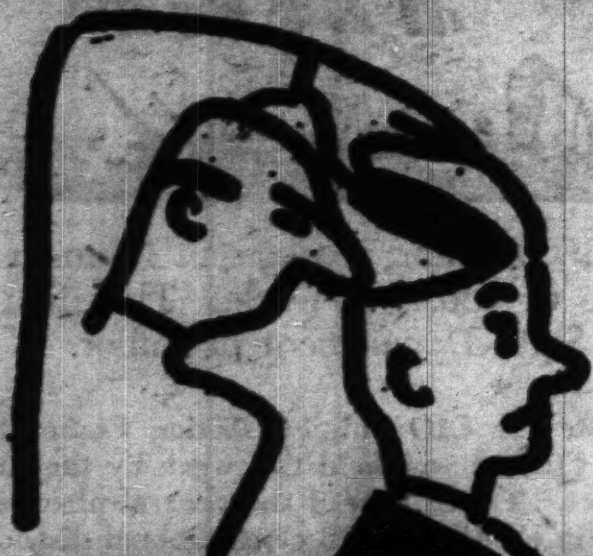
Warehouse Union Local 6 Adopts Welfare Demands

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—At the largest Warehouse Union, Local 6, convention in the history of the local, over 500 delegates voted unanimously to stress "solidarity" in the contract proposal

they will submit April 1 to the Distributors Association of Northern California.

Two major demands deal with a hospital, medical care and insurance plan to be financed by employers into a joint trust fund, and a pension proposal which calls for an immediate survey looking for an immediate survey looking for a solution by June, 1954.

A Brief Summary of the Broyles Bills



YOU CAN'T THINK!



YOU CAN'T SPEAK!



YOU CAN'T TEACH!



YOU CAN'T JOIN!

Open Hearings on Broyles Bills Set for March 17



THE shocking disclosures in New York of collusion between the FBI and the police in cases involving police brutality against the Negro people points up the need for a sharper fight on this issue right here in Chicago.

The American Civil Liberties Union here has evidence of such brutality and has filed suits against police. They charge:

Tommie Nelson was shot by a cop and then jailed for "resisting arrest."

Joseph Murray was beaten by police after a traffic accident.

William Lewis was clubbed to death by police in his home. A coroner's physician said he died of a "heart attack."

★

CHICAGO'S City Council crime probe was ill-fated from the first. Will a corrupt bipartisan political machine willingly expose its own corruption? The answer is obvious.

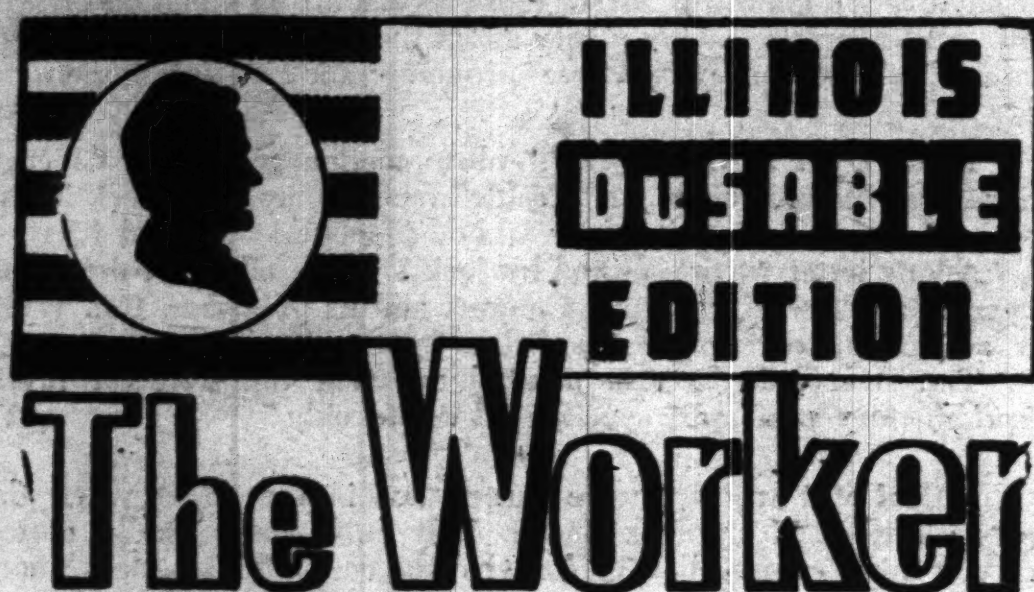
But the steps taken by the Independent Voters of Illinois this week were important. The IVI opened a campaign to bring Chicago voters actively into this battle.

The IVI's circulation of the Kohn report, its petition campaign, its planned mass meetings, its insistence that the "Big Nine" do the job it was set up for—all that is to the good. It takes the crime probe out of the smoke-filled room and into the open where the people can see the sordid truth.

★

CHICAGOANS can take heart from the fact that a Negro player has finally appeared in the Cubs lineup—for the first time in history.

He is Gene Baker, an infielder, on lease from Los Angeles. Baker played shortstop with the Cubs in the preseason



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

Unionists Warn of Rent Vote Scheme

CHICAGO.—A delegation of packing-house workers who wrung a pledge of action on rent control from Gov. Stratton last week warned of the dangers in the plan which the governor is reportedly preparing.

Leon Beverly, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Armour Local 347, who headed the delegation to Springfield, declared:

"We are not placing any reliance on the Governor's pledge. Rent control is in serious danger unless labor and the rest of the people intensify the demand for full rent control."

The Governor was reported in the press as supporting a bill which would extend controls in Chicago only for a limited time. In the interim, a referendum is to be arranged on the issues of whether or not to extend controls.

The packinghouse union delegation reported a hostile attitude on rent control among members of the state administration. Lieutenant Governor John W. Chapman told the group that inasmuch as wages had

been decontrolled, "the landlords also have some rights."

The packinghouse delegation from four locals in this district were assured by Governor Stratton that he would support some program acceptable to the tenants.

It was later that he told the press about his referendum scheme, labelled by the trade unionists as being "phony."

"Let's not be lulled to sleep by this statement," the delegation declared. The packinghouse union announced plans to intensify its rent control fight with more delegations to Springfield and to the City Council in Chicago.

The unionists explained that Stratton's plan, cleverly designed to "get him off the hook" on the rent issue, could lead to a catastrophic situation here. The tricky referendum proposal, which sounds "democratic," would unleash a campaign of propaganda, intimidation and falsehoods by the real estate interests which could easily lead to the disastrous decontrol of rent here, they pointed out.

Employer Uses McCarran Act To Block AFL in His Plant

CHICAGO — The Chicago Federation of Labor this week disclosed that a Chicago employer has tried to use the McCarran-Walter Act to block a labor election in his plant.

The Southwester Company, 2134 S. Kedzie, manufacturer of steel fishing rods, attempted to bar an AFL local from the plant on the pretext that many of his employees are aliens and come

under the purvey of the fascist-like law.

The employer appeared before the labor board in opposing the International Chemical Workers Union.

He contended that most of workers in the plant were citizens of Estonia, now a Soviet Republic, and that they "may be regarded as enemy aliens within the interpretation and description of the McCarran Act."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—An open hearing on the Broyles Bills, the two bills designed to wipe out constitutional liberties in Illinois, will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, March 17.

The hearing will be held by the Senate Committee on Aeronautic and Military Affairs, chairman of which is Sen. Elbert S. Smith of Decatur, Illinois.

The two bills, S.B. 101 and 102, are almost word-for-word the same bills that were introduced in the 1949 and 1951 sessions of the Legislature and defeated.

S.B. 101 provides for the re-establishment of the Broyles witchhunting commission, with a grant of \$65,000. S. B. 102 carries imprisonment penalties up to 20 years for membership in organizations which might in some way be described by authorities as "Communist front" organizations—a description commonly used today in referring to trade unions, liberal groups, organizations devoted to the struggle for Negro rights,

Numerous groups here have indicated that they were writing to Sen. Smith this week asking for time to testify at the open hearing on the March 18.

The Chicago American Civil Liberties Union this week issued a fact sheet which revealed the dangerous character of the two bills.

The ACLU, the Illinois CIO, the B'nai B'rith, numerous trade unions and civic groups are expected to send delegations to Springfield on March 18.

Otto Wangerin, administrative secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in Chicago, this week called on all democratic-minded groups to "get into this fight with both feet." He warned that the bills may be rammed through quickly, if the opposition is slow in getting under way.

The CRC called for messages and delegations to the legislators and to Governor Stratton. At a press conference last week, Stratton declared that he had not yet made up his mind on the Broyles bills.

How War Drive Is Used Against Steelworkers

—See Page 15

Fightin' for The Worker...

BOX SCORE

Subs turned in	1039
Subs to go	961
Total bundle sales	1216
To go on bundle	385

MILTON HOWARD spoke to three chapter meetings of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press last Saturday and Sunday. A total of 225 readers of The Worker turned out.



ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

The largest turnout, about 100 people, attended the South Side celebration which was held as a birthday party for Eugene Heslop, outstanding builder of The Worker. Heslop called upon the audience to help circulate The Worker as he is doing so that truth of local and world developments is brought to the people.

As of last week, Illinois reached 52 percent of its goal of 2,000 Worker subscriptions by March 28. One area on the West Side is only one sub short of 100 percent. Several other neighborhood groups are within striking distance with over 80 percent.

Worker supporters who were present at the weekend meeting pledged to work to complete the drive to involve others in the 3 weeks that remain.

The next big event is the banquet in tribute to Howard Fast on March 28. Worker read-

ers throughout the city will also give Heslop a warm welcome as an honored guest at the banquet.

About 35 Worker boosters are now entitled to free invitations to the banquet and a similar number are working to reach the goal of securing seven subs or taking a bundle of 25 papers to qualify.

In order to step up the drive tempo before the banquet Worker readers, Freedom of the Press chapters and other supporting groups are called upon to set targets for weekends and to organize team canvassing during the week.

Whatever you may have done in the circulation campaign to date, can we count upon intensified efforts on your part in final week?

games with the White Sox at Tucson.

Thus, a fight against jincrow, which Cub fans have been waging for more than a decade, has finally borne some results.

Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

★

THE NEW GOVERNMENT:

Georgi M. Malenkov, 51, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, thereby succeeding Stalin as Premier.

Lavrenti P. Beria, 54, Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, which combines the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 62, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister.

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, 57, Deputy Premier and War Minister.

Lazar M. Kaganovich, 59, Deputy Premier.

(The premier and deputy premiers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.)

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, 72, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, that is, President of the USSR.

Anastas I. Mikoyan, 58, Minister of External and Internal Trade.

Maxim Z. Saburov, Minister of Machine Building.

Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Minister of Electric Power.

Malyshev, Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine.

Kosyuchenko, Chairman of the Gosplan.

Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, first Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of the United Nations.

Jacob A. Malik, First Deputy Foreign Minister.

V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR.

Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, First Deputy War Minister.

Marshal Georgi A. Zhukov, First Deputy War Minister.

Nikolai M. Pegor, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Alexander F. Gorkin, Deputy Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

I. G. Kabanov, First Deputy Minister of Internal and External Trade.

T. T. Kurnykn, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

V. G. Zhavoronkov, Deputy Minister Internal and External Trade.

★

THE NEW Communist Party Presidium of the Central Committee, replacing the Presidium of 25 members and 11 candidate members elected last October.

Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, 58, head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Alternates: Nikolai M. Shvernik, former President of the USSR who was recommended to resume his old post as chairman of the All-Union Central

(Continued on Page 13)

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 11

26

March 15, 1953

16 Pages

Price 10 Cents



MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)

Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

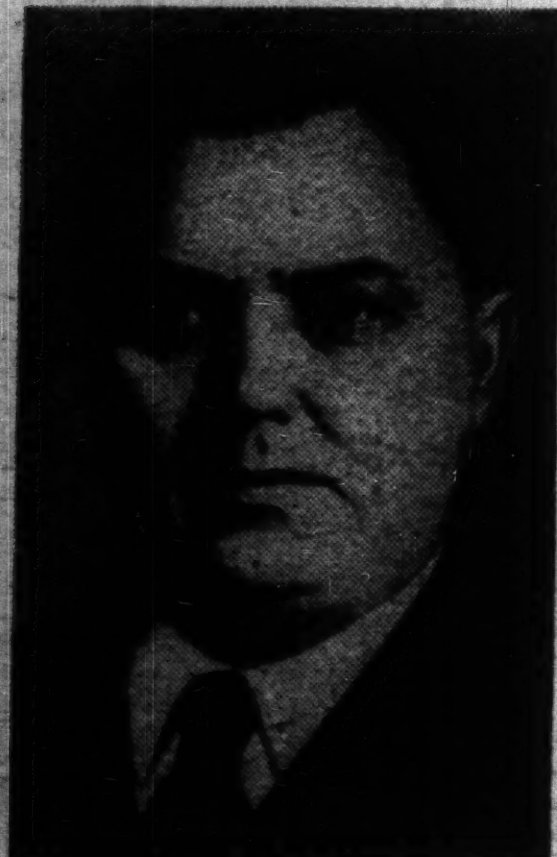
As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 19,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.



GEORGI M. MALENKOV

Articles on Stalin

- The Great Living Monument to StalinPage 8
- Stalin's FuneralPage 4
- Forged in StrugglePage 5
- Malenkov on PeacePage 7
- Statement by C. P., U.S. Page 8
- Stalin on the National QuestionPage 9

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher Taft-Hartley Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united front if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary foes of labor, a group headed by Powell C. Groner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members. T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Groner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment barring industry-wide bargaining struck out.

WASHINGTON.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

U. S. participation as at least an equal partner in the exploitation of the Middle East, and as more than an equal partner as the British hold weakens.

British support of the U. S. Far Eastern policy, which would involve Britain breaking off relations with Peking, as well as British approval and help in blockading China, bombing the Chinese mainland, and strengthening of British forces in Korea.

A British commitment to support U. S. policy in Japan, which is to say, that Britain shall not seek to renew the Anglo-Japanese understanding which in the 1930s was aimed against the U. S. Its renewal at this time would strengthen the hand of the national capitalists of Japan who are already growing restive under Wall Street's heavy yoke.

A STUDY of the two communists (Continued on Page 13)

POINT of ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Ryan Hides Facts on the IIA Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN'S attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in IIA accounts, to put the IIA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the IIA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. . . . Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. . . . Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. . . . The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try . . . James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback, moved to expel two business

agents and five other adherents of the Rank and File.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and file, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the organizational interests of our labor movement in the country as a whole."

union," writes Rarback.

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be "a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union."

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

"THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country is

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, then it can happen anywhere.

Spy Plot Collapses But Frameup Goes On

The 'atom spy' plot against Steve Nelson has collapsed in a Washington, D.C., court. But the 20-year sentence on 'sedition' charges against Nelson still stands. Furthermore, Nelson is on trial today in Pittsburgh with four co-defendants on Smith Act charges. Yet—these are just as phoney as the "spy" charges that were thrown out of a Washington, D. C. Court by a judge and a jury in a trial that ended March 5.

We present herewith indisputable facts, certified by a judge and jury in an official, legal, governmental proceeding. These facts are on public record in Washington, D. C. They are available for the whole world to see.

THESE FACTS expose a plot engineered by the House Un-American Committee, the FBI, Musmanno, Cvetic & Co. on behalf of the Mellon dynasty and their allied munitions makers.

This plot is still going on. It is designed to frame-up much more than any single individual or group. It is designed to frame-up the whole American people; to get them to continue and enlarge the Korean War, and to rob them of their constitutional rights.

This entire Mellon & Co. plot is based on the Big Lie of a "national emergency," and a "Communist danger."

THE FACTS expose that the people DO face a deadly danger—the danger of an atomic holocaust. It is being plotted by the Mellon and Morgan and Morgan billionnaires. They are the handful who make money, blood money out of war, out of the killing of American boys, and out of the murder and enslavement of peoples in other lands.

This bloody war plot against the people can be defeated. A vital step is the defeat of Musmannoism in Pennsylvania. Demand from Gov. Fine:

Annul the 20-year death sentence against Steve Nelson. Drop the Smith Act prosecutions in Pittsburgh!

1953 Elections

PHILADELPHIA.—Over a hundred candidates for the major party nomination for city magistrate are expected to file petitions by March 16, the last day to get on the ballot for the May 19 primary.

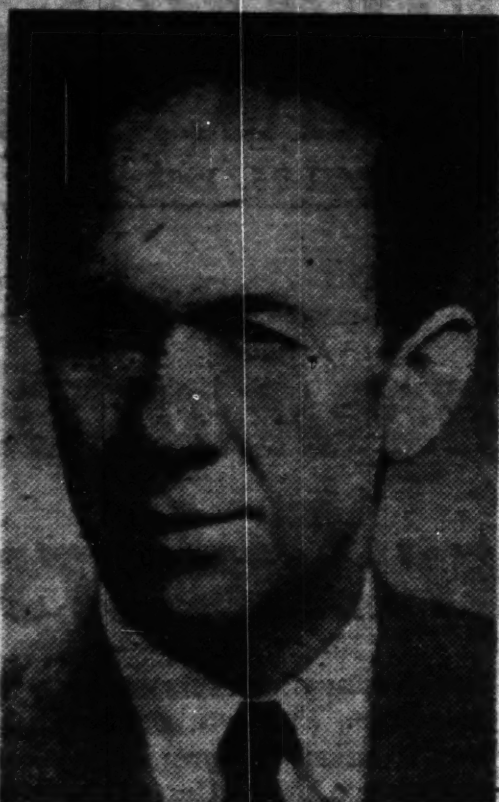
Registration rolls are now open for the primary, and will close March 28.

The issue of Negro representation on the bench and in the row offices is expected to be fairly well settled this year through the primary contests. These will decide what candidates have a chance for election next fall on the either major party ballot.

In addition to the magistracies, the following offices are up for the 1953 election: judges for the Municipal, Quarter Session and Common Courts, and the city row offices of treasurer, controller, register of wills and coroner.

TUGBOAT STRIKES voted 92 to 80 last week to accept a 10 percent an hour across the board wage increase, reduction of the work week to 40 hours, and improvements in paid vacations and insurance benefits. The vote ended a 32-day walkout by 250 members of Local 833 A, United Maritime Division, AFL Longshoremen.

Another 35 striking crewmen also ended their three-week walkout which closed down all Warner Co. plants in this area.



STEVE NELSON

'Scientist X' Plot Collapses in Court

FROM THE START of the Pittsburgh hysteria, in 1950 the FBI-Musmanno gang got front-page headlines with the wild charges that Steve Nelson was an "atom spy" who got his "secrets" from Weinberg, the so-called "Scientist X."

When Musmanno first got Nelson arrested, he demanded \$100,000 bail, declaring in court in Pittsburgh that Nelson was "an atom bomb spy."

The Pittsburgh papers, and the press throughout the country, featured these "atom spy" lies. They prejudiced the jury while Nelson was sent away for 20-years in the steel city on the false charge of "sedition."

THE DEPARTMENT of Justice later admitted in a public statement that it had no basis for prosecuting Nelson and Weinberg on "atom spy" charges.

Nevertheless, the Government had Weinberg indicted as "Scientist X" on "perjury" charges, they hoped that any kind of a conviction against Weinberg, no matter how phony the frame-up, would maintain the lie that Nelson had something to do with an "atomic spy ring."

ONE COUNT in the perjury indictment against Weinberg was his denial that he ever even knew Nelson. But—the government had to drop this charge in court, in Washington, D. C., two weeks ago.

This sensational development was virtually suppressed by the nation's newspapers. These are the same papers that had made scare headlines of the false "a-bomb spy" charge against Nelson in previous years.

Thus, the "atom spy" slander against Nelson fell to pieces, but few were able to read the news.

The frameup gang was still determined to send the atomic scientist to prison on "Communist" charges. That would still keep an "atom spy" smear clinging to Nelson, they hoped, and thus to other advocates of peace and labor's rights.

ON MARCH 5, their frameup blew up in their faces. Weinberg was acquitted by a Washington, D. C. court.

Ask Gov. Fine Annul 20-Yr. Fine

PHILADELPHIA.—Gov. John Fine was asked last week to annul Steve Nelson's 20-year sentence on the ground that the phony "A-bomb spy" allegations about him had been thrown out of court.

In a letter to Fine, J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Civil Rights Congress, pointed out that the acquittal in Washington, D.C., of Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg exposed as fraudulent the "A-bomb spy" charges used by Judge Musmanno, and the FBI agent Matt Cvetic, to frame up Steve Nelson on a 20-year "sedition" sentence.

Fine was asked therefore to grant Nelson an immediate pardon.

In calling on all Pennsylvanians to take similar action, Zucker also urged that Smith Act proceedings now under way against Nelson and four co-defendants in Pittsburgh be dropped.

count he was being tried on—that he had lied in denying Communist Party membership.

This was the first time a Federal jury has in the recent period arrived at a "Not Guilty" verdict in an anti-Communist case.

Weinberg's acquittal finally did make the newspapers. But only a few of them printed the following part of the Washington, D. C., March 5, Associated Press Dispatch:

"The (House Un-American) Committee contended the evidence before it showed that Weinberg slipped atomic secrets to Steve Nelson, Communist Party functionary, to be passed on to Russia."

"A charge of lying about acquaintance with Nelson was among the original counts in the indictment against Weinberg, but it was dropped during the trial."

EVEN THE rare papers that printed the two AP paragraphs above did not point out that what they meant namely that Nelson had been the victim of a governmental - FBI - House - Un-American Committee plot.

The plot has blown up, but Nelson is still under 20-year sentence. Furthermore, the current Smith Act proceedings have been prejudiced by the false "atom spy" smear.

Small Farmers

(Continued from Page 16)
living for the farmer as well as for the city worker continues to rise. Retail food costs, according to the latest business survey in Pennsylvania are 231 percent of 1939 costs, at the highest level on record.

Between falling income from their products and rising prices, the farmers are being squeezed to the wall.

THE FARMER'S UNION sees the cold war as the core of the problem, and in their convention resolutions declare:

"The war economy has not solved the problems of the farmers. On the contrary, it has aggravated their problems and heightened their insecurity. The latest census reveals that 780,000 farms have been eliminated in the last ten years. . . ."

"Although billions of dollars have been spent, the farmer is still poorer than he was in 1939."

KING COAL

Strikes Shut 4 U.S. Steel Mines

TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED STRIKE: A four-day walkout of the 2,900 miners at the Robena mine of the U. S. Steel Co. in the Pittsburgh area ended March 7 when United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis ordered them back to work. They had previously ignored a back-to-work by their District Four president, William Hynes.

The walkout followed employment of some 300 new workers who, the strikers contended, had been taken on in violation of seniority rights of union members getting less than a full week's work.

The return to work at the Robena Mine ended picketing at the U. S. Steel Co. new mine and coke oven operation at Collier, in Greene County, where 400 miners had walked out in support of the Robena strikers.

ANOTHER STRIKE at a U. S. Steel mine, involved 825 miners. They shut down the company's Bridgeport mine over disregard of seniority rights, in a situation similar to that at Robena. The men returned to work March 9.

Everything But the Truth

By ROBERT HORDT

SCRANTON.—A 14-month survey by Temple University's Bureau of Economic and Business Research, of the crisis in the anthracite region, left out the basic reason that created this crisis.

The report, presented to Gov. Fine, carefully omitted the rapacity and cynicism of the coal barons as the main reason for the ills of the anthracite industry.

Scranton, once known as "the anthracite capital of the world," is one of the clearest examples of the greed and contempt for the people of the hard coal regions on area.

Tenants Outnumber Landlords

Tenants outnumber landlords in Philadelphia by about 1,000 to one. But at the recent City Council rent control hearing in Philadelphia the rent lobby outnumbered the tenants by about 20 to 1.

Spokesmen advocating a local rent ordinance when federal controls expire April 30 were on hand for AFL, CIO and other groups representing over a million people.

But the rent lobby, representing only a handful of landlords, turned out—in addition to its spokesmen—a mob of some 300. They succeeded in breaking up the hearing.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY warned last week, "the hearings demonstrate that the landlords are out to high-pressure the City Council into letting rent controls die."

The Philadelphia real estate lobby includes not only Republicans, now out of office, but rich

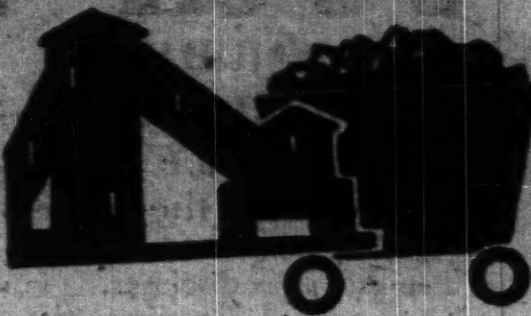
'aid' and 'relief' we find that foreign nations which desire to buy our food stuffs are prevented from doing so and that farm exports from our shores are rapidly declining.

"THE SITUATION now confronting the farm families of America is potentially more serious than at any time in our history. . . ."

Steps in the program the farmers of this area offer to offset the farm crisis they see upon them include:

The enactment of legislation to guarantee full parity for all commodities "up to the family unit of level of production"; Federal farm production payments to insure the production of needed commodities; and the exemption of family sized farmers from controls in production.

As the Farmer's Union point out, a farm depression preceded the collapse of the 1930's, and is as much a danger signal now as it was then.



the part of the coal operator.

Once a flourishing city it is now becoming depopulated, with unemployment becoming the main industry.

DR. JOHN F. ADAMS who directed the survey with the aid of 48 "specialists" came to the conclusion that the price of hard coal was too high and that new industries were needed in the anthracite regions.

The survey omits the fact that the same interests that control hard coal also control the railroads and the oil industry. The Morgan interests control all these industries.

LEFT OUT of Dr. Adams report also is the fact that the cost of extracting oil from the ground is 30 percent less than the extraction of hard coal. If little or no publicity is used to encourage the sale of anthracite one reason may be that the monopolists who control hard coal and oil, make more money selling oil.

Basic to the solution of the crisis in the anthracite regions is the responsibility the coal barons have to the people that area.

Lengthy reports, surveys, and proposals on the anthracite crisis do not cite the failure of the hard coal operators to provide for the needs and well being of the coal miners from their huge and bloody profits.

Only the control of the anthracite industry by the people can begin to solve the many problems of that area.

and powerful Democratic Party politicians, such as Albert Greenfield, the city's biggest landlord.

The stakes are high. It is estimated that unless a local rent control ordinance is passed, a rent gouge of 32 millions a year will hit Philadelphians paying under \$50 monthly. The higher rent groups would be similarly gouged.

Thus the low income groups, already hard hit by the war economy, would have to tighten their belts still further.

The Progressive Party last week urged all organizations to enlist their membership around a four-point rent control program, as follows:

• HAVE your organization adopt a resolution in support of rent controls (Council Bill No. 47) and send it to James Finnegan, chairman of the City Council, with the request that it be read to the Council at the next regular meeting.

• SEND copies of the resolution to the 16 other members of the council and to the press.

• SEND delegations to your Councilmen, requesting support.

• WRITE to State Sen. George B. Stevenson (R), 114 Second St., Lock Haven, Pa., requesting that the Senate Local Government Committee report out S. 200. Also write to Sen. Israel Stiefel (D), 1908 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, the only Philadelphian on the committee.

S. 200 IS an enabling bill giving Pennsylvania cities the authority to control rents. The realty lobby has gotten the bill bottled up in committee in Harrisburg. Its passage would answer the landlords' threat of a court fight to challenge the right of Philadelphia and other cities to control rents.

War Hits Small Farmers

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA.—Small farmers are bearing the brunt of the Truman-Eisenhower war policy, and are opposing the effects of a war economy on them, an examination of farm sentiment in Pennsylvania discloses.

The worst pinch since the depression years of the 1930's has hit the state's farm families. They are facing a continuing drop in income estimated even in government figures at about 5 percent more during 1953.

For the family-sized farmer this means either such an increase in mortgaging that their standard of living drops drastically, or, in many instances, total loss of the land because of debt.

FACTS such as these are a main topic of discussion among farm groups and were a primary concern of the January convention of the eastern section of the Farmer's Union.

Increasing the possibility of an even more serious farm crisis are the policies of the Eisenhower administration which small farmers everywhere roundly condemn.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson, a millionaire "farm expert," has announced that he favors a return to the policy of "free enterprise" in farming and indicates a desire to abandon the price support program.

THE NEW ERA, labor paper published in Reading, reflects the alarm of Pennsylvania farmers at the "aid-the-monopolies" program Benson has set forth in recent addresses. The New Era asks:

"What has happened to President Eisenhower's pledge to support farm prices at 100 percent of parity? That's the question small farmers in Berks County and else-

Cease-Fire!

In its program to meet the farm crisis the eastern convention of the Farmers' Union supported a resolution for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

"We believe that a cease-fire agreement in Korea would do more than any single act to repair the cause of peace and open the way for the settling of other problems around the conference table," their statement declared. "Polls of public opinion show that farmers, no less than city people are in favor of halting this conflict, which threatens to engulf the world in a third World War."

where are asking . . . ?

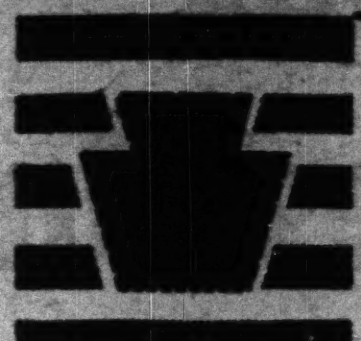
"GENERALLY speaking, the new Eisenhower policy on farm prices was expected to get the support of the large corporation farms. Dropping farm prices endangered principally the small farmer without the assets and financial backing of the vast corporate farms.

"Consequently, low prices could spell ruin for many small farmers and make them veritable prey for the farm giants which grew bigger each year."

THE FARMER'S UNION contrasts the staggering profits being made by corporations with the decline in purchasing power of farm families—a loss of a million dollars over the last five years.

On the other hand, the cost of

(Continued on Page 15)



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

A Trainee Writes . . .

Job Training Makes Only 'Lever Pullers'

Philadelphia

Editor, Pennsylvania Worker:

From a number of advertisements in the Help Wanted columns in the newspaper for "Machinist-trainees," the impression is given that industry is carrying on a program of training young workers in a skilled trade.

This is far from true. What these big outfits are looking for are lever pullers. Very few, if any, skilled machinists are trained under these programs.

HERE'S THE WAY it works: An ad states that a company will

train young workers to become inspectors. The worker is taught to read mics (micrometers) which takes two days. He is then given a gage ("go and no go") and told that work that fits the gage passes.

Work that does not fit the gage is to be put aside for remachining. It takes a few hours to learn how to use a gage.

IN ONE WEEK'S time the worker is an "inspector." Quotas are given for the amount of pieces to be inspected during a working day, depending on the size of the work.

In a few weeks the "inspector" realizes that he is "fully trained" for the job required and that his pay will remain stationary for a long time.

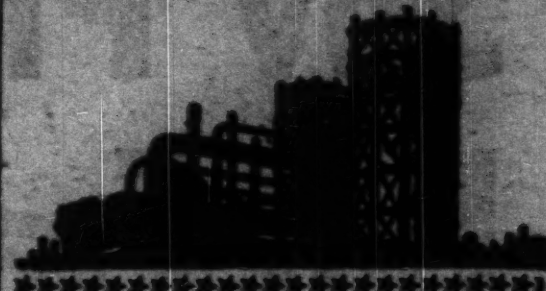
This is generally true for other "training" programs for lathe, milling machine, and other machine operators.

As one young worker put it, "I am now a first class lever puller. I put in two weeks apprenticeship."

Despite the cry of industry for skilled machinists, and skilled workers in the machine field generally, industry itself has worked out a policy that young workers will be strictly limited in their training, by keeping young workers on jobs indefinitely where little skill is required.

—A Trainee.

Shop Talk



STRIKE: About a hundred CIO United Railroad Workers employed at the roundhouse of the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, which ties in the Jones & Laughlin Pittsburgh Steel plants on the Southside, on Second Ave. and Hazelwood, and at Aliquippa, Pa., slowed down the corporation's Southside works on March 4 by a "flash" strike and the picketing of the six gates of the plants in the city.

CHILD LABOR: 1,100 violations of overtime provisions of the federal wage-hour act were reported in 1952 in the Pennsylvania-Maryland-Delaware district. Child Labor violations were 5 percent of the total. Minimum wage violations were reported in 623 concerns.

HAIRCUTS: AFL barbers and manicurists won a \$1-a-week raise after an eight-week strike at the Bellevue-Stratford, and a month long walk out at the Benjamin Franklin and Adelphi Hotels.

A 40-HOUR WEEK for Philadelphia police, firemen, and park guards would be established by a bill introduced last week in Harrisburg by Rep. Wilbur Hamilton (R-Pa.).

AFL TAXI-DRIVERS have ratified a two-year contract in Philadelphia with improved hospitalization, vacation, and other benefits.

UTILITY commissioners would be elected if H. 388 passes in Harrisburg. . . . H. 404 gives workers two hours off to vote on election days. . . . H. 427 would give women workers at least one day free after every six days work.

HOOKED: The DeLong Hook and Eye Co. was shut down when 175 AFL Can Workers, Local 22623 struck for a new contract last week and set up picket lines.

INJUNCTION: Judge Louis Levinthal refused to stop AFL Local 301 from picketing Henri's Restaurant, but did limit pickets to four. The union has been picketing the Walnut St. restaurant since Dec. 1, charging two workers were fired for union activity.

GOV. FINE:

Free Fletcher Mills!

By HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA.—The fight for the freedom of Fletcher Mills is being carried on through still another legal phase, Ralph Powe, Civil Rights Congress attorney, disclosed last week as a third appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court was prepared.

Beyond this legal action, the CRC declared, the campaign to save the young Negro fur worker from Alabama justice is continuing. It has, over the last eight years, enlisted many unions, civic, and church organizations to halt his extradition.

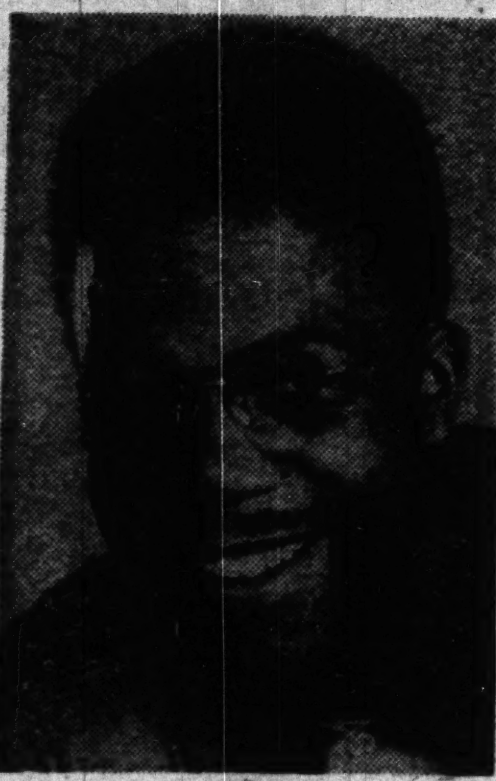
This will be the third time that the Fletcher Mills case has been brought as far as the U.S. Supreme Court in the course of eight years of legal battling through nine state and Federal courts.

MILLS was first held for extradition in 1945 in Detroit, starting a judicial fight which has been called the longest in legal history for a case of this sort, according to David Levinson, local attorney, who has been involved in the Mills' court battle.

Behind the legal red tape is a heartwarming story of people's support readily given to a man waging a fight for his life and his rights, though the odds were overwhelmingly against him.

The only crime alleged against Mills is that he struck back, after he was first struck, and that he fled an armed-lynch mob seeking his life, and found a new home in the North.

FLETCHER MILLS was an 18-year-old sharecropper in Holt, Alabama, a small farming com-



FLETCHER MILLS

munity, in 1945. When he complained that cows belonging to Roy Terry, his white landlord, were trampling his corn, Terry attacked him with a club. Mills defended himself, allegedly inflicting a wound which quickly healed.

But by evening, a lynch mob called at Mills' house, and openly repeated their threats to his life throughout the community.

Hiding, at first; then captured and sent to a Birmingham jail, then released, Mills finally made his way North, found a job, joined a union, and tried to live a normal life. FBI intervention destroyed this dream.

The Fletcher Mills' story, a com-

mon pattern except for the tremendous struggle that has kept him out of the hands of his lynchers, has been made familiar to hundreds of thousands through the defense campaign of the Civil Rights Congress.

"Don't turn a union man over to the Southern lynchers" was the slogan of Local 196 of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, CIO, to which Mills belongs, when it presented the case to fellow unionists throughout the nation.

The National Baptist Convention, and the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers' Conference are among the church groups which have joined in the Mills' campaign. Local organizations of both the Republican and Democratic parties and the Progressive Party have asked that the extradition be halted.

CRC ATTORNEY Ralph Powe said last week that no avenue is being left untried to establish Mills' unchallengeable right not to face death or legal lynching for defending his life against attack.

The real insurance of freedom for Mills, however, and for the many unknown Fletcher Mills, who are forced to flee terror and oppression in a similar manner, is a campaign by the people.

Even at this moment a simple action by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine can restore freedom to Fletcher Mills. Gov. Fine can rescind or ignore the extradition order. It will take the power of a widespread people's movement to convince him that he must do so.

Stranger Than Fiction . . .

HARRISBURG.—Pennsylvanians are learning that contrary to the lyrics in a popular song "the best things in life are NOT free."

Water in this state is becoming an ever more expensive proposition according to State Senator Joseph J. Yosko (D-Northampton). He charged that the Lehigh Coal and

Navigation Co. is trying to sell the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 10,000 acres of worthless land that is covered with "brown" swamp water.

Yosko claims that there is no method of filtering such water at the present time.

Philadelphia Rally April 11 To Greet Steve Nelson

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia will greet Steve Nelson at a rally Saturday evening, April 11, in Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St. Nelson will speak with William Patterson, leader of the Civil Rights Congress, and Howard Fast, distinguished author.

It will be the Pittsburgh leader's first appearance in Philadelphia since the eight-month long campaign was won to free him on bail, pending appeal from his savage 20-year "sedition" frameup.

Also invited to address the rally are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, Communist leaders who are appealing a Smith Act

conviction in New York.

THE RALLY will climax a conference earlier on April 11 the CRC announced, to "make it a living Bill of Rights," by stimulating the campaign to defeat Musmannism in Pennsylvania.

The conference will plan further actions to free Steve Nelson from his "Sedition" sentence, and to defeat the current Smith Act prosecutions of Nelson and four co-defendants in Pittsburgh. The other Pittsburgh defendants are Ben Careathers, James Dolson, William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

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Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

(Continued on Page 13)

Articles on Stalin

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- Forged in Struggle Page 5
- Malenkov on Peace Page 7
- Statement by C. P., U.S. Page 8
- Stalin on the National Question Page 9

Wage Tax, Fare Hike, Rent Boost

Dewey's Schemes Can Be Stopped

By MICHAEL SINGER

FOR MILLIONS of New York City workers and tenants the next few days in the state legislature will mark their grimmest challenge since 1943 when Gov. Dewey took office.

This is what the Republican administration has proposed for the low-income wage earners, consumers, straphangers and rent payers:

• A 15-percent rent increase. This bill, is being held up for last-minute revisions forced by the overwhelming and still mounting opposition of tenants.

• A transit authority which would "immediately" establish a 15-cent fare and jump the toll to 22 or 25 cents by next January. This is the first of Dewey's fiscal package for the city's financial "solution."

• A one-quarter of one percent payroll tax on every person who draws a salary in New York city.

THIS is the \$60,000,000 levy—to be "shared" by employers who will pay the balance of the full ½ of one percent tax—which Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri have long been scheming.

The Governor admitted that the payroll tax on workers is his substitute for a proposed three percent business income tax. In his Thursday message Dewey said that a levy on corporations and unincorporated businesses "would put the city at a grave competitive disadvantage in attracting new enterprises and retaining those already there."

SELDOM, in all his years of political stooging for big business, has Gov. Dewey been more blatantly solicitous for the profiteers

and more brutally contemptuous of the low-income workers.

Since last Wednesday Governor Dewey has moved with unprecedented speed and heartlessness to disprove the ancient axiom that "you can't take blood from a stone."

With prices at an all-time high, rent profits at a maximum, wages far behind the cost of living and unemployment increasing, the Governor is proposing a gouge program that will rob \$110,000,000 annually from the pockets of straphangers and salaried workers.

IN ADDITION, his so-called realty tax would soak small homeowners while leaving the property trusts alone. Designed to raise \$100,000,000 from an increase of ½ percent in the current 2 percent constitutional limit on taxable real estate, the Governor's proposal binds the city to a maximum of \$50,000,000 "in any one year" from such a realty tax.

This tax "ceiling" is part of the Dewey-Impellitteri conspiracy to "force" New York City to use all five of its permissive taxes which it "now has the authority to impose."

THESE TAXES would yield an estimated \$45,000,000, just five million short of the \$50,000,000 balance denied to New York City in the full use of the 2½ percent (Continued on Page 11)

NEW JERSEY EDITION The Worker

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MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)

Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control, persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 19,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.

Labor Foes Plan Tougher T-H Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON.

House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united fight if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary foes of labor, a group headed by Powell C. Groner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members.

T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Groner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

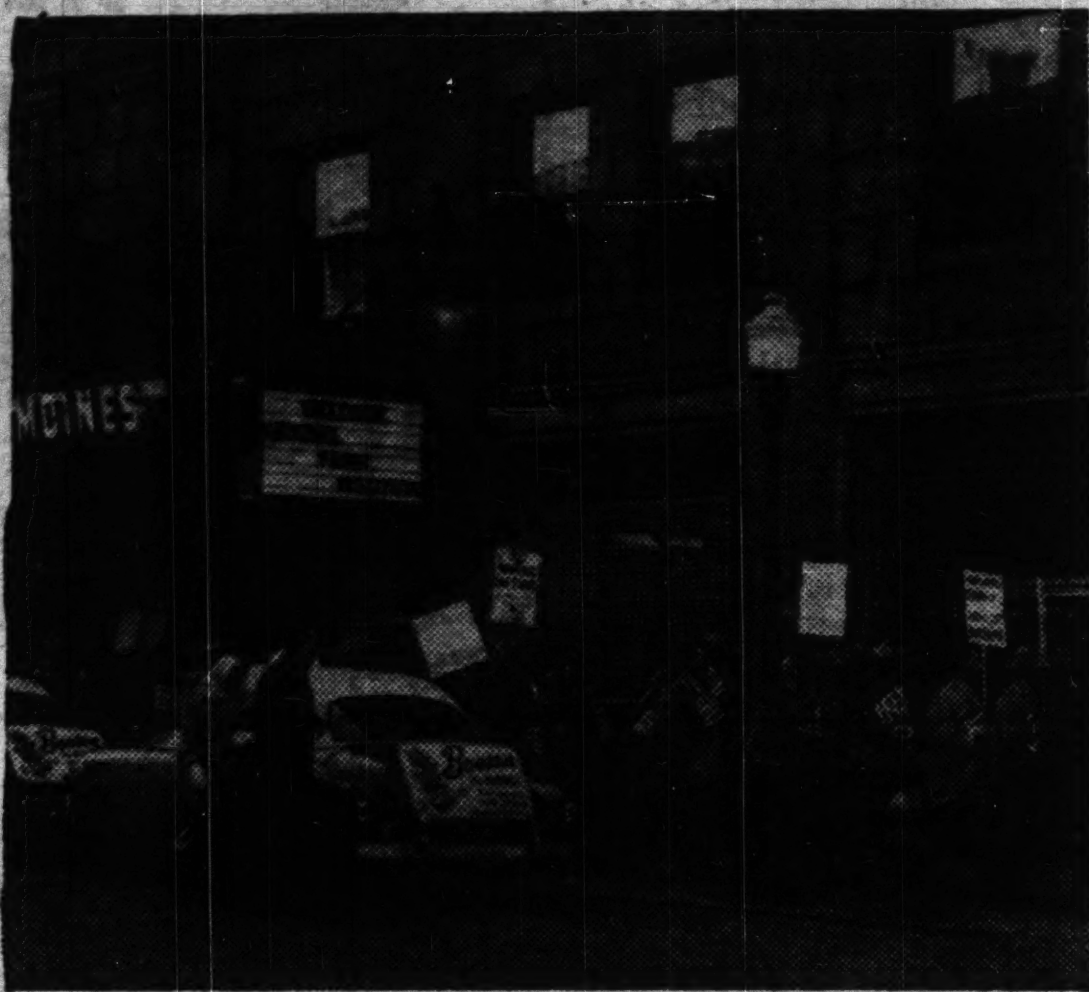
THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment forcing industry-wide bargaining locked out.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

U. S. participation as at least an equal partner in the exploitation of the Middle East, and as more than an equal partner as the British hold weakens.

British support of the U. S. Far Eastern policy, which would involve Britain breaking off relations with Peking, as well as British approval and help in blockading China, bombing the Chinese mainland, and strengthening of British forces in Korea.

A British commitment to support U. S. policy in Japan, which is to say, that Britain shall not seek to renew the Anglo-Japanese understanding which in the 1930s was aimed against the U. S. Its renewal at this time would strengthen the hand of the national capitalists of Japan who are already growing restive under Wall Street's heavy yoke.

A STUDY of the two communists (Continued on Page 13)

POINT of ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Ryan Hides Facts on the ILA • Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN'S attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in ILA accounts, to put the ILA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the ILA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try . . . James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback, moved to expel two business

agents and five other adherents of the Rank and File.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and filers, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the organizational interests of our

union," writes Rarback.

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be "a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union."

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

"THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country as

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, that it can happen anywhere.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Markets to British Trade

(Continued from Page 2)

ques issued by the participants in the conferences last week suggests that neither side achieved its goal. The Eisenhower group agreed that trade and currency restrictions, like sin, are bad, and that the problem of how to create freer markets and freer currencies should be "studied." The communiqué, in language which could have been supplied by any U. S. banker,

stressed that "sound international policies" depend upon "sound internal policies" which means that Britain is expected to lower still further the standards of the British people. The U. S. further agreed to go on record as endorsing Britain's proposals for the settlement of the Anglo-Iranian dispute as "fair and reasonable"—a statement the U. S. had made previously in return for Britain's agreement to permit the U. S. share the exploitation of Iranian oil.

The British group made one major concession. They agreed to tighten their embargo on materials to China, adding several new "strategic" items to the list and introducing a system of licensing ships calculated to reduce Chinese imports.

THERE WAS much talk in the press of the issue of "convertibility" of British money. Clearly no progress was made on this issue.

As of now, the British treasury limits the amount of pounds sterling which it will cash into U. S. dollars, a fact which automatically limits the amount of goods U. S. manufacturers can sell to countries within the British Commonwealth, that is, the so-called sterling area.

It has long been a U. S. demand that Britain should make the pound sterling freely convertible into dollars, thus opening up the sterling area as a vast new market for U. S. business.

In the present situation, it is apparent that Britain is ready to es-

tablish convertibility—but only on her own terms.

If the Eisenhower regime will reduce tariff barriers and other restrictions which bar British exports to the U. S., the British are saying, they will gladly guarantee convertibility.

The crux of the question is whether the U. S. would open its own internal market to more or less unlimited British imports. If it did, the British could well afford to guarantee free convertibility of its currency, because this would be the opening of a new phase in an Anglo-American trade war with the British in a more favorable position.

Instead of the U. S. becoming the invader of the sterling area, the result would be that Britain would invade the dollar area in force.

Because Wall Street could not agree to this, U. S. negotiators temporized with a general statement promising to "study" the proposals. But even for this vague promise, the British were forced to pay—in the form of an agreement to tighten the embargo on China and to make some general gestures towards European "unity."

The blackmailing, however, is not altogether on the side of the U. S. The British are not playing the role of Innocents Abroad. At a National Press Club luncheon, Eden made it clear that, if U. S. did not assist Britain in its trade program, "then the Commonwealth would have to contrive its own protection against recurring financial crises."

It is not hard to figure what alternatives were in Eden's mind.

There is always the vast market of China, of Eastern Europe, of the Soviet Union, with which Britain could conduct profitable trade. There is always the possibility of an alliance with Japan, against U. S. economic domination. There is always the possibility of an open, no-holds-barred, trade war with the U. S. in South America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

The British know from their own bitter experience how accurate were the words of Stalin when he described the rise of the two world

Eugene Dennis Operated On In Atlanta Prison Hospital

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was operated on this week in the prison hospital of the federal penitentiary here, where he is imprisoned under the thought-control Smith Act. Dennis was operated on for the removal of an infected gall bladder. The surgery was performed by Dr. David Henry Paer, consultant surgeon of the institution, who was called into the case.

Dennis is now under the care of Dr. Janney, chief medical officer, and Dr. Decker, both of the prison hospital, but no trained nursing personnel is available in the hospital.

The Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in Washington has denied a request that a trained nurse be brought into the case.

Mrs. Dennis, in Atlanta since Sunday, will remain until her husband is out of all danger.

markets. They are also aware of the facts cited in the recent world economic survey issued by the United Nations which pointed out the stagnation in the capitalist world compared with the vast production increases in the socialist world.

Confronted with the aggressive greed of the U. S. imperialists, the British policy makers are undoubtedly pondering the implications of what the recent U. S. Communist Party draft resolution described as the "rapid sharpening of the intra-imperialist contradictions."

The recent Anglo-American talks did nothing to heal or weaken these contradictions. No doubt they created new frictions within the Anglo-American coalition upon which Wall Street banks in its plans for an anti-Soviet war.

Such difficulties for the war-makers provide new opportunities for the people in their struggle for peace.

But they also have their evil side, for in the growing discussion between the imperialist powers are the seeds of what can become war between various imperialist powers.

Clearly a foreign policy which

has only these baneful and harmful effects is a baneful and harmful foreign policy. In its place the people want a policy which turns away from ambitions for world domination and toward peaceful collaboration and trade with all countries.

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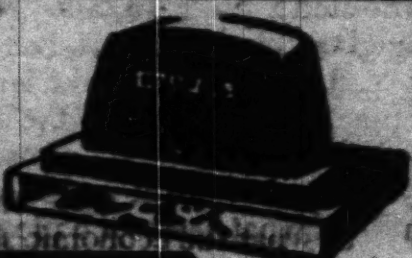
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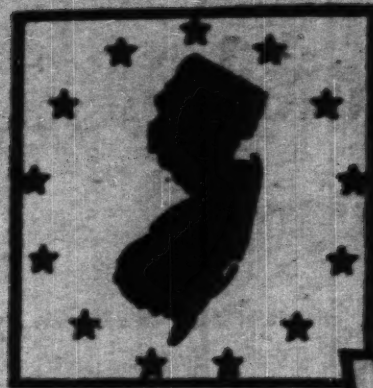
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Our sympathy to Ben and his family on the loss of their father

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

New Princeton Course Militarizes Students

PRINCETON A SINISTER new development in college education — which amounts to an invasion by military brass—is now being tried in Princeton University as a "pilot study" for later use in all major colleges, the New York Times reported Monday.

The new course — financed by the Rockefeller millions—is designed to teach "future officers" how to handle civilian problems while planning for a huge U. S. standing army and in "preparing for armed conflict and total war."

In Princeton, where the new course is compulsory in the officer's training program—some 38 percent of the students are now enrolled in the ROTC.

THESE 1,000 STUDENTS must now devote fully one-fifth of their college time to studying topics like this one mentioned in the Times report—the role of the military in the formulation of foreign policy.

Apparently the high military brass and their big-money back-

ers are trying to figure a way to by-pass the people's tremendous resentment against military training.

They evidently plan to enter through the back door—by taking over the colleges' liberal traditions, and forcing students to "study war" in a new way, a way that intrudes on domestic civilian areas.

IN GUARDED TERMS, Princeton's History Professor C. B. Turner revealed the real story behind this new move. Military men today, he said, must be taught about "economic conditions, the political problems and social limitations which determine strategy."

Translated from military language, this means that you must outlaw strikes, peace petitions, wipe out all democratic rights before you can launch a total war.

Observers wonder if the current Un-American Committee probe of colleges isn't timed to pave the way for this new military program—by ousting all "dissenters"—that is, all professors interested in inquiry, not military indoctrination.

AROUND THE STATE

FILES FOR COUNCIL

Lonnie C. Moore has filed as a candidate for City Council in Asbury Park. Mr. Moore is running as an independent after failing to obtain a position on one of the tickets.

"In seeking office" said Mr. Moore, "I represent not myself but the hundreds of Negro citizens of Asbury Park. . . . I feel that the spirit of democracy is beginning to tower over intolerance and that the time is long overdue for Negro representation."

STUDENT QUESTIONS

Civic classes at Point Pleasant Beach High School are conducting a public opinion poll in conjunction with their study of "Your Life in a Democracy." Among the questions being asked by the students are: Do you favor the President's State of the Union speech? Should 18-year-olds be allowed to vote? Do you think development of the H-bomb will aid America? Should we continue financial aid to Europe?

RAPS RACE BIAS

CIO Civil Rights Director Arthur Chapin, in a letter to the N.J. Division Against Discrimination, urged "deletion of references to race, color, nationality, or religion from the admission cards and other records of all school systems in this state."

The CIO succeeded in eliminating questions dealing with race and national origin from the Montclair school system. " . . . This data permits and encourages colleges to continue racial quotas and to deny admission to minority groups," said Chapin's letter to Joseph Bustard, director of DAD.

PEACE IS THEME

The annual Red and Black contest of the girls of Neptune High School will have as its theme "Peace—Our Goal." A banner will be awarded the winning team.

Attorney General Brownell has moved to denaturalize Sid Stein, former Jersey Communist leader. Stein, now a fugitive from justice, helped thousands of Jersey workers to get higher wages and better conditions. Stein fought for peace—something Brownell will never be accused of. He is a better citizen than the Attorney General will ever be.

NEWARK SCHOOLS JIMCROW . . .

"If you visited 18th Ave. kindergarten, you'd think you were in the Deep South" . . . that's Mrs. Robert E. Fullilove, Jr., accusing the Board of Education of creating segregated schools in Newark. Chairman of the Citizens Educational League, she submitted findings that teacher transfers and transfers of white pupils are "tremendous" in the 3rd and 14th wards.

How Jersey Stands In Worker Drive

	Goal	Achieved	%
FARM	175	185	106
ESSEX	350	208	59
PASSAIC	105	61	58
MERCER	125	70	56
HUDSON	125	60	48
CAMDEN	110	58	52
UNION	75	25	33
MIDDLESEX	35	8	23
TOTALS	1,110	675	61

ASK PAY HIKE

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL, voted to refuse to sign on board Pacific Maritime Association ships unless they get a 9½ percent raise to match the increases recently given in eastern and Gulf ports and also to the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO.

Trenton 6 Investigator Says: 'I Was Threatened'

TRENTON

THE MAN who knows more about the Trenton frameup than any other single person last week said he did not believe the so-called "confession" of Ralph Cooper, last of the defendants in the case. A private investigator who is writing a review of his five years' research in the case, said last week: "I was threatened by interested parties who were concerned about the facts which my article might contain."

He is Joseph L. Burtchaell, who fired four pointed questions at Judge Joseph L. Conlon, who presided at the sudden "end" of the five-year-long case that is known across the world as "a northern Scottsboro" frameup.

IN AN OPEN LETTER to Judge Conlon and the Trenton Times, which promptly ran a poisonous editorial after Cooper's second "confession," Burtchaell charged:

" . . . one would get the strong impression that the proceedings were more concerned with the vindication of the prosecutor than the identity of the killer or the sentencing of a man confessing to a murder . . . (there is) the inescapable conclusion that a 'deal' was made."

Burtchaell said that Cooper, alone and in custody of police, was faced with "the prospect of a life in prison" before he finally came to court and "without fear of the consequences to himself . . . and under careful and appropriate questioning," decided to plead "no defense" to the murder charge.

HE ASKED the judge:

"1. Having in mind that every effort of the prosecutor had been to secure the death penalty for Ralph Cooper, why did you . . . fix his punishment at six years' imprisonment?"

"2. Isn't it true that Ralph Cooper and his attorney knew what his sentence would be if he confessed in open court and 'vindicated the prosecutor' by implicating the other four a jury had exonerated."

"3. With Cooper before you, ready to confess everything in return for a sentence which (would) release him from prison almost immediately, why didn't you ask him who killed William Horner?"

"4. Were you convinced that it was the man who died in prison, or the four who were exonerated by a jury? OR DIDN'T IT MATTER?"

BURTCHAELL, who said, "I became associated with this case a few hours after the suspects were arrested" . . . "and have been intimately associated with it ever since," then declared:

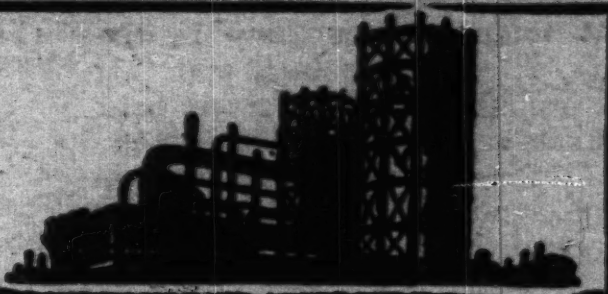
"I believe, therefore, that I understand why the prosecutor (Mario Volpe) felt in need of vindication."

Burtchaell lashed as "a gross libel" the Trenton Times editorial which said "after a second trial in which little value seems to have been placed on truth, a befuddled jury returned a weird verdict . . ." and ended by calling Trenton cops "humane."

The editorial, he said, "crucified" four innocent men and everyone from "the intelligent, honorable jury" to the judge and lawyers involved.

Further, Burtchaell said, it attacked the whole American concept of trial by jury.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



SEE STRIKES AHEAD

The annual officers' report of the CIO Essex-West Hudson Union Council predicts many strikes in the Newark area in the months ahead.

"The normal resistance of employers to any union proposals to improve the welfare of workers has now been further stiffened by an anti-labor administration, hostile to the aims and objectives of the labor movement," said the report.

The report, which was made last Sunday to the fourth annual convention of the council, said the body was at its top strength in affiliated local unions, and in paid per capita membership. Seventy-six local unions with a paid membership of nearly 32,000 workers are affiliated to the council.

The CIO Electrical Workers (IUE) says the huge General Electrical Corp. could pay every GE worker the 21-cent increase they're asking for, without lowering their profits below that of their nearest "competition." A GE spokesman, however, says that the company has given "no indication that any wage adjustment was contemplated at this time." The IUE is bargaining agent for several GE plants in Jersey.

FOR DOCK CLEANUP

The latest issue of the N. J. Docker, rank and file paper put out by Jersey members of the ILA, calls for support of the AFL executive council's order to clean up the longshore union.

Among the demands made by the top AFL body are: 1. Re-

place the shapeup with "legitimate hiring methods." 2. Bring into operation "democratic procedures and elect honest trade union leaders." 3. Remove all officers who took "bribes and gifts from employers."

The rank and file paper says: " . . . we will fight for this change that will end the rotten life we are forced to go through. That's why the rank and file fully supports the demands made by our leaders of the AFL. . . . We must kick out Ryan and all his rats. . . ."

OPPOSE HILLERY BILL

The N. J. State Building and Construction Trades Council has called for opposition to the Hillery Bill. The bill, designed to scuttle low-cost housing, is "vague, indefinite and discriminatory," said Sal Maso, council president. The AFL State Federation of Labor had previously condemned the bill and called on all affiliates to oppose it.

NOTES

The state CIO is "unalterably opposed to any relaxation of child labor standards." Two bills to weaken such legislation has been introduced into the legislature. . . . Local 111, Chemical Workers, AFL, have accepted a 1 to 5-cent increase from the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook. . . . One hundred and fifty production workers at the Coxhead Corp., Newark, are on strike for a 10-cent-an-hour raise. The workers are members of Local 437-UE (Ind). . . . District Four of the independent United Electrical Workers (UE) will send delegates to Trenton on March 16 to lobby for UE's legislative program.

Welcomes Clemency Stand of Pope

CAMDEN

FATHER JESS, a South Jersey Catholic priest, speaking over radio station WKDN here on Tuesday, Feb. 17 welcomed Pope Pius XII's stand on the Rosenbergs.

During the program "What's On Your Mind," a listener called in and asked if he would care to comment on the Pope's action. Father Jess replied by saying that the Pope's stand was in accord with Catholic doctrine. Pope Pius was not speaking merely as an individual, but for the Catholic Church, Father Jess declared.

Ministers in at least four churches in Asbury Park and Red Bank gave sermons and offered prayers recently for clemency for the Rosenbergs. One minister said: "There are many crimes in this country that go unpunished—like the murder of the Moores in Florida, and the activities of the KKK. The Rosenbergs should not die."

A new leaflet entitled "We Beg To Differ, Mr. President: The Rosenbergs Did Not Get Their Full Measure of Justice" is being distributed in 15,000 copies throughout Jersey. It is issued by the N. J. Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and the leaflet points out that among those asking for clemency are Pope Pius XII, Rabbi Silver, 2,300 Protestant ministers, Dr. Einstein, editors of

the Afro-American Negro weekly, and millions of others throughout the world. Letters to the press—calling for mercy—continue to appear in numerous Jersey papers.

'McCarthyism Attacks Anyone . . .'

"An insidious disease such as McCarthyism," the New Era, Reading labor weekly, editorializes "can attack anywhere, anytime—at people of wealth as well as the less fortunate. Until the thought-control plague finally is eradicated from our society, no one can consider himself free."

The labor weekly's front page editorial was provoked by a McCarthyite attack on the World Federalists by a Berks County Veterans' official Frank Hilton, former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

His victim was Louis Thun, an owner of the huge open shop Yowmising Industries and a Reading World Federalist leader.

FIGHT NON-UNION MINES

PITTSBURGH (FP).—With 15,000 members unemployed in western Pennsylvania and another 15,000 idle in the central Pennsylvania coalfields, the United Mine Workers is fighting in deadly earnest to make the non-union strip mine operators meet union standards.

Malenkov Government Policy: 'We Offer Peace, Trade'

By JOHN PITTMAN

A FEW MINUTES past noon last Monday, March 9, 1953, the Hammer and Sickle banner atop the Kremlin was raised to the peak from half-staff, where it had flown since 9:50 p.m. Thursday, March 5, the moment of Joseph Stalin's death. The raising of the flag was symbolic. At the stroke of noon, the body of Stalin had been laid to rest beside the body of Lenin in the red and black tomb on Red Square. But in the will of their successors, and in the hearts of all peoples save a minute minority of mankind, the work of Lenin and Stalin would live forever. The era of Lenin and Stalin had just begun. So the Soviet people returned to building Communism. And the Soviet Government returned to the task of continuing the work of Stalin, the work of building a lasting peace.

Ever since the fatal brain hemorrhage had stricken Stalin in his Kremlin apartment the night of Sunday, March 1, the Soviet Government had carried on that work. On Monday afternoon, in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations seventh General Assembly, Soviet delegation chief A. Y. Vyshinsky had again repeated the Stalin proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. On Friday morning, in announcing Stalin's death, the government and Communist Party leaders had reminded "all members of the party, all workers of the Soviet Union" that "the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union has always been and always is a policy of maintaining peace, the struggle against the preparing and unleashing

of another war, a policy of international collaboration, and development of businesslike relations with all countries."

Later on Friday, "to insure unconditionally the successful implementation of the policy evolved by our party and Government both in the internal affairs of our country and in international affairs," the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly decided on a series of measures in the organization of party and state leadership.

(Continued on Page 13)

Articles on Stalin

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- Forged in Struggle Page 5
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- Statement by C. P., U.S. Page 8
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Wage Tax, Fare Hike, Rent Boost

Dewey's Schemes Can Be Stopped

By MICHAEL SINGER

FOR MILLIONS of New York City workers and tenants the next few days in the state legislature will mark their grimest challenge since 1943 when Gov. Dewey took office.

This is what the Republican administration has proposed for the low-income wage earners, consumers, straphangers and rent payers:

- A 15-percent rent increase. This bill, is being held up for last-minute revisions forced by the overwhelming and still mounting opposition of tenants.

- A transit authority which would "immediately" establish a 15-cent fare and jump the toll to 22 or 25 cents by next January. This is the first of Dewey's fiscal package for the city's financial "solution."

- A one-quarter of one percent payroll tax on every person who draws a salary in New York city.

THIS is the \$80,000,000 levy—to be "shared" by employers who will pay the balance of the full ½ of one percent tax—which Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri have long been scheming.

The Governor admitted that the payroll tax on workers is his substitute for a proposed three percent business income tax. In his Thursday message Dewey said that a levy on corporations and unincorporated businesses "would put the city at a grave competitive disadvantage in attracting new enterprises and retaining those already there."

SELDOM, in all his years of political stooging for big business, has Gov. Dewey been more blatantly solicitous for the profiteers

and more brutally contemptuous of the low-income workers.

Since last Wednesday Governor Dewey has moved with unprecendented speed and heartlessness to disprove the ancient axiom that "you can't take blood from a stone."

With prices at an all-time high, rent profits at a maximum, wages far behind the cost of living and unemployment increasing, the Governor is proposing a gouge program that will rob \$110,000,000 annually from the pockets of straphangers and salaried workers.

IN ADDITION, his so-called realty tax would soak small homeowners while leaving the properties of trusts alone. Designed to raise \$100,000,000 from an increase of ½ percent in the current 2 percent constitutional limit on taxable real estate, the Governor's proposal binds the city to a maximum of \$50,000,000 "in any one year" from such a realty tax.

This tax "ceiling" is part of the Dewey-Impellitteri conspiracy to "force" New York City to use all five of its permissive taxes which it "now has the authority to impose."

THESE TAXES would yield an estimated \$45,000,000, just five million short of the \$50,000,000 balance denied to New York City in the full use of the 2½ percent (Continued on Page 11)

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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MOURNERS carrying floral tributes to Joseph Stalin as they moved across Hunter's Row, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, on their way to the House of Trade Unions where the Soviet leader's body lay in state. (Other pictures on page 4.)

Sovfoto (by Radio)

Labor Unity and The Worker

Circulation Campaign Is Extended to April 15th

AFTER talking it over with our reader groups in the field, we are extending The Worker circulation campaign, originally due to wind up today, to April 15.

We are extending it because our experience in the campaign so far proves that the goals which were originally set, though as yet far from realized, are well within reach if only we can get our readers really to start campaigning. So far, only a small handful have actually been working at it.

But the fact that so few have participated makes it necessary for us to sound a warning. Last year, we managed to stem the decline in circulation which set in with the development of mass thought-control persecution in 1949. We know the situation now is such as to make it possible not only to keep our present circulation, but to start the climb upward.

Instead, the slow development of the campaign may well put us on the downward path

again. This threatens the very existence of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

There are compelling political reasons why we must enlarge our circulation. On Page 2, you will find an interesting and highly significant report of the unity agreement between the progressive rank and file group in the New York Painters Union and the right wing leadership of this conservatively-led AFL union. This agreement was arrived at because of the great danger to the conditions, and even the organizations, of labor posed by the reactionary, monopoly-controlled Eisenhower Administration.

As we have made abundantly clear in articles and editorials over the past few months, we view this problem of unity in the labor movement as essential if the reactionary, pro-fascist, war-spreading elements of Big Business are to be checked in their oppressive program. We have been campaigning for this unity, as well as for united ac-

tion of labor with its allies among the Negro people and small farmers, and we intend to continue battling for this unity.

The development within the Painters Union shows that this historic battle can be won—as it must be. We believe we have a very important part to play in winning it. But that part can be the better played as our circulation expands—especially as it expands among the members of America's unions.

We expect, too, that as America's workers, Negro people, small farmers join hands in the battle for peace, their democratic rights, their economic needs, more and more will recognize that in this paper they have a powerful—even essential—weapon in their struggle.

Let's pitch in and complete the job, both necessary and possible, of bringing in 19,000 subs for The Worker and 3,000 for the Daily Worker—as well as the bundle goals that have been set—by April 15.

Labor Foes Plan Tougher T-H Law

—See Page 2

Foes of Labor Plan Tougher T-H Law

By HARRY RAYMOND

House labor committee hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act, events leading to the break-up of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin's labor-employer advisory committee, and other developments in Congress have made it quite clear that the trade unions will have to put a much stronger united fight if they expect to repeal Taft-Hartley this year or even amend its most vicious provisions.

The evils of T-H have been placed in the house committee record by the forthright statement of Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.), who called for repeal of the act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and the testimony of AFL president George Meany, calling for more than 20 "substantial and far-reaching modifications" to make the law "just and workable."

MEANWHILE, the House Labor Committee hearing chamber has become a forum for reactionary foes of labor, a group headed by Powell C. Groner, Chamber of Commerce vice-president, who are demanding even harsher restrictions against unions and their members.

T-H injunction procedure, which Meany asked the Congressmen to abolish, Groner lauded as "the government's only effective weapon" against the unions.

And on the Senate side, when Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) countered some anti-labor views of many of his Republican colleagues by proposing elimination of the injunction in so-called "national emergency disputes," Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), majority leader, immediately turned thumbs down.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conferring with labor executives and said he expects to hold open T-H hearings after receiving detailed recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration. But in an interview, Sen. Smith indicated he is more or less aligned with Taft and is inclined to favor some form of compulsory arbitration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration, and some union leaders, expressed hope the T-H controversy would reach a happy solution through Durkin's Labor Department advisory committee. But this hope was quickly blasted when industry members balked at the first specific T-H change proposed by the majority of the committee.

When the labor and public members declared themselves in favor of throwing out that union-busting section of T-H forbidding economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, the industry members said they were opposed to taking a vote of the committee on any subject at any time. Industry members refused to accept any procedure proposed and the committee was forced to dissolve.

SPEAKING for himself and president David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers, also a labor member of the defunct committee, Reuther said the CIO "still stands ready to cooperate with President Eisenhower in his stated objective to achieve fairness and justice in our basic labor relations law."

AFL president Meany said the "inescapable conclusion" was that industry members of the committee "are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

But developments 48 hours after Meany made this remark indicated the employers and reactionary Congressmen are not content just to "sit tight" with T-H. They are after an even tougher law, with the Lucas amendment barring industry-wide bargaining

WASHINGTON.



UNIONISTS, FARMERS PICKET—Members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union march in zero weather outside a Farm Institute luncheon in Des Moines where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson spoke. He refused to meet with a delegation carrying a petition signed by 20,000 Iowans for "parity" support of income of livestock producers.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Market to British Traders

By ROB F. HALL

THERE WAS NO scarcity of information last week as to what the British government wants from the U.S. For a nickel's worth of any daily paper, one could learn what Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard A. Butler, were demanding of the Eisenhower administration during their talks in Washington.

The British insisted on a reduction of tariff barriers by the U. S., a simplification of import procedures, repeal of the "Buy American" law and the provision in the mutual security act which requires that 50 percent of foreign aid must be shipped in American bottoms. The British also wanted U. S. cooperation to stabilize raw material prices which have had a curious way, during this period of U. S. domination

of the capitalist world, to rise when the British were buying and to fall disastrously when the British were selling.

IT HAS BEEN more difficult, however, for the interested observer to ascertain just what the Eisenhower Administration wanted from the British visitors. On this subject the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and similar newspapers were strangely silent.

One has merely to return to the foreign policy pronouncements of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to realize the demands which were put to the British.

British participation in the European Defense Community with an increase of the four divisions which the British now have in Germany; a British commitment to remain in the European Payments Union.

U. S. participation as at least an equal partner in the exploitation of the Middle East, and as more than an equal partner as the British hold weakens.

British support of the U. S. Far Eastern policy, which would involve Britain breaking off relations with Peking, as well as British approval and help in blockading China, bombing the Chinese mainland, and strengthening of British forces in Korea.

A British commitment to support U. S. policy in Japan, which is to say, that Britain shall not seek to renew the Anglo-Japanese understanding which in the 1930s was aimed against the U. S. Its renewal at this time would strengthen the hand of the national capitalists of Japan who are already growing restive under Wall Street's heavy yoke.

A STUDY of the two communists (Continued on Page 13)

POINT of ORDER!

POWER STRUGGLE

By Alan Max

The press is filled with stories about a "struggle for power" in the Malenkov government. Actually, the struggle for power was settled 35 years ago—the workers won.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Ryan Hides Facts on the ILA Discrimination in Penna. Shops

JOSEPH RYAN'S attorneys are trying all the legal tricks in the book in an effort to prevent the New York grand jury from having a look into the financial books were subpoenaed by Dis-shoremen's Association. The books were subpoenaed by District Attorney Frank Hogan after Ryan, appearing before the grand jury refused to waive self-incrimination immunity.

The New York Crime Commission has heard enough on payoffs by shipowners to Joe Ryan and financial manipulations in ILA accounts, to put the ILA's life-time president behind the bars for some time. But there seems to be a stall on the practical procedure for pinning an indictment on him and his associates.

Ryan's group, meanwhile, is going ahead with its plan to give the ILA a face-lifting, in formal compliance with the orders of the AFL's executive council, but without carrying the No. 1 demand, removal of every bribe and "gift" taker or official who took bribes or "gifts" from employers or has a criminal record.

A 14-man committee named

by Pennsylvania's Gov. Fine found that 90 percent of the 1,229 plants employing a million workers that had been surveyed, have some form of discrimination in hiring, apprenticeship or upgrading. Most of it is against Negroes, but the commission added "substantial evidence" of discrimination against Jews was also found.

A strike of 3,000 miners at the Robena mine of the United States Steel Corp. in Fayette County, Pa., ended after several days on orders of John L. Lewis. The workers protested the hiring of 300 new workers while others are unemployed.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the validity of employer-union agreements on work rules protecting employees from unemployment but commonly labeled "featherbedding" by the employers. The case was on a "bogus" printing issue.

State troopers were ordered by Louisiana's Governor to Oakdale where a strike of two AFL unions at the Calcasieu Paper Mill has been in progress since Nov. 8. Maintenance of Way employees cast a 95 percent vote for a strike on the Southern Railway. Production was resumed last Monday at the American Locomotive Co. plant in Schenectady after a strike of 20 weeks.

John Clark, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called on all labor to unite for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and bloc legislation to ban industry-wide bargaining. The weekly journal, Labor, of the railroad unions notes that "united fronts" in Oregon and Colorado, including even some business groups, are offering stiff resistance to phony "right-to-work" bills aimed at labor.

The CIO's vice-president have tried unsuccessfully to agree on a successor for Allan S. Haywood who died after a stroke. They are reported in another try. James B. Carey, departing some from his own red-baiting said in a speech that the rash of anti-Communist investigations are also "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

Painters Groups End Rift, Sign Unity Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TWO MAJOR groups in New York Painters District Council 9, AFL, reached an agreement for a truce in their 20-year struggle and to concentrate jointly on meeting the attacks of reaction. They went further in their joint statement and called upon the whole labor movement to "forget differences" and work together for their "mutual interests."

Probably no two groups in a union have been as hostile to each other in a struggle that seldom had even a breathing spell as have the United Rank and File and the Progressive Group, (the latter now the administration) of District Council 9.

Shortly before the pact was reached the struggle was about to flare to a new destructive intensity as the administration, headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback, moved to expel two business

agents and five other adherents of the Rank and File.

BUT THE PRESSURE for unity against labor's real foes and the intervention of the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was stronger than this group antagonism. The pact, reached with the aid of vice-president Michael Di Silvestro and announced by Rarback in the union's News Letter of March 7, provides for the dropping of "Communism" charges against the seven rank and filers, cancellation of fines pending against others, and withdrawal by Rank and File members of court suits aimed at the administration.

"I am happy to report that for the first time in the history of the Painters Union an agreement has been reached whereby the two large political groups in our organization have agreed to work for the organizational interests of our

union," writes Rarback.

THE "TRUCE" and agreement to set aside factional interests is by no means a truce on the right to have differences. As Rarback himself writes "the members have a right to disagree on any and all questions that pertain to our trade and union" and those differences could be "settled on a democratic basis." He added it would be "a sad day if the tradition of the right to disagree was driven out of our union."

Even the top Brotherhood officials are worried by the trend of events under the Eisenhower administration. The preamble to the District 9 "truce" pact, written under Mr. Di Silvestro's influence, says:

"THE PRESENT national situation that confronts the entire labor movement in the country as

well as conditions existing in our own industry and union prompt a review and settlement of these matters. On the national scene control of Congress by reactionary forces, make the future for labor a bleak one. This is not the time, therefore, where labor unions can indulge in the luxury of carrying on internal factional struggles.

"It is more important now than ever before that all labor unions and officials forget their differences and seek ways of working harmoniously to protect their mutual interest and the best interest of the labor movement as a whole."

The example set by this union is something new in recent years and will undoubtedly draw widespread attention in the labor movement. The first thought suggested is: if it can happen in the Painters District Council 9, then it can happen anywhere.



LAST OFFICIAL PHOTO OF STALIN shows him addressing the recent 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the Presidium behind him are the outstanding leaders of the Soviet Union (left to right): L. M. Kaganovich,

G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Krushchev, K. Y. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov, D. S. Korotchenko, Z. Shayakmetov, O. V. Kuusinen, (rear row): N. S. Patolichev, A. B. Aristov, A. I. Niyazov, V. M. Andrianov, M. D. Bagirov.

The Great Living Monument to Stalin

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEARLY 26 years ago, when he was interviewed by an American labor delegation which included John Brophy and Paul Douglas (now Illinois Senator), Joseph Stalin took the opportunity to ask his visitors some questions. He asked:

"How do you account for the small percentage of American workers organized in trade unions? How do you explain the absence of a special mass workers' party in the United States? How do you explain that on the question of recognizing the USSR the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are more reactionary than any bourgeois?"

It need hardly be said here that even the conservative members of the delegation, like Brophy, felt embarrassed by Stalin's questions. Their replies (Leninism, by Stalin, Vol. 2) were hardly profound and only demonstrated to Stalin the low state of thinking in American labor. It is not our purpose here to go into the replies given to Stalin, but we may note in passing that Brophy and others like him, would in all likelihood give the same lightweight answers today.

IT IS, HOWEVER, of very great interest for American workers to examine developments since Stalin took the helm in the Soviet Union, including the entire period since the delegation saw him, and do so in the light of his definition of the basic laws of both modern capitalism and socialism.

In his last great work "Economic Problems of Socialism" published just a few months before he died, Stalin formulated the main features and requirements of the basic economic law of modern capitalism as: "... the securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and the systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries and, lastly, through wars and militarization of the national economy, which are used for the obtaining of the highest profits."

America today answers to this formulation of Stalin in every detail. We need only follow the profit reports of the corporations to see that nothing is their guide or "limit" but the maximum, with those companies best represented in the government, and most favored

with military orders, like General Motors, showing the highest profits.

DURING the past quarter century the workers of the richest lands of capitalism were in an endless race with hunger when millions were unemployed, or in a race with the cost-of-living during "prosperity." There were periods when as many as 15 to 17 millions were unemployed. And today the workers are again gripped by fear of another crisis or a war.

The trade union movement, although somewhat encouraged during New Deal days, includes today only about 30 percent of the workers. Its expansion was virtually halted since the Taft-Hartley law was enacted. Now, with the foes of labor strongly entrenched in the new administration, new anti-labor laws are planned. Because American labor continued under the same misleadership, the workers are still imprisoned in the two parties of capitalism as they were in the twenties.

How did developments in the Soviet Union measure up to Stalin's formulation of the basic law of socialism? Stalin wrote in "Economic Problems of Socialism."

"The essential features and requirements of the basic law of socialism might be formulated roughly in this way: The securing of maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfect-

What FDR Said About Stalin

Elliot Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, described FDR's personal impressions of Stalin in his book, "As He Saw It." He writes that he asked his father what kind of man Stalin was. FDR, he writes, answered: "Oh... he's got a kind of massive rumble, talks deliberately, seems very confident, very sure of himself, moves slowly — altogether quite impressive, I'd say."

"You like him?"

"He (FDR) nodded an emphatic affirmative."

In the same book, Elliot Roosevelt writes that his father told him:

"He gets things done, that man (Stalin)... Father spoke slowly and thoughtfully. 'It's a pleasure working with him. There's nothing devious. He outlines the subject he wants discussed, and he sticks to it.'"

Churchill Gives His Personal Impression

Winston Churchill, in his Memoirs, gives the following impression of a wartime talk he had with Stalin about the North African military situation:

"I was deeply impressed with this (Stalin's) remarkable statement. It showed... (his) swift and complete mastery of a problem hitherto novel to him. Very few people alive could have comprehended in so few minutes the reasons which we had all so busily been wrestling with for months. He saw it all in a flash."

tion of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques."

THE WORLD now knows, and even the enemies of the Soviet Union are forced to concede, that in the 29 years of Stalin's leadership the USSR was turned from one of the most backward countries in economic development to an industrial power second to the U. S. In view of its rate of progress, the USSR bids well to overtake the USA before long. But the enemies of socialism, particularly the leaders of the AFL and CIO, are doing everything in their power to hide from the workers here the fact that parallel with this industrial advance has been a rapid advance of what Stalin says is the essential feature of socialism — the rise in the living and cultural level of the workers and all people of the USSR.

When Stalin assumed leadership of the USSR, the country had still far to go even to regain the pre-World War I Czarist, colonial-like industrial level. The pace of advancement in living standards for the people during the period of Stalin's leadership has no parallel in history.

In addition, the world received the first proof that socialism, even at an early stage of development, guarantees the people against crisis and unemployment. It assures free medical, and health needs, vacations and rest periods, and the most all-round social insurance system ever known — including old age, sick, disability, rehabilitation, maternity and child care, provision of resorts for the recreational needs of the workers.

THE REACTIONARIES throughout the capitalist world, especially their agents in labor ranks, are very fearful of the

truth on conditions of life under socialism. This is why they invented the vicious "slave labor" yarn. Their hatred of Joseph Stalin, who showed in life how socialism raises the living standards of the people, knows no bounds. But more and more millions are learning, through delegations and others means, how the Stalin program provided the guarantees that Socialism will mean a continually improving life.

In drafting the Constitution of the USSR, Stalin incorporated this basic goal of socialism into the law of the land. The constitution says "all power belongs to the working people" and "exploitation of man by man" is outlawed. It is further established that "in the USSR work is a duty and a matter of honor for every able-bodied citizen in accordance with the principle: 'he who does not work neither shall he eat.'"

Citizens of the USSR are "guaranteed the right to employment" in the constitution. A series of articles guarantee the right to "rest and leisure," provision of vacation resorts and rest homes, and the right to maintenance in old age and in sickness.

Not only is this provided by law, but the principal administrative and enforcement machinery for this program is the trade union movement of the USSR which under Stalin's leadership has been built up to a strength of 30-odd million—

Cordell Hull's Tribute

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State during World War II, wrote in his Memoirs concerning his wartime visit to the Soviet Union:

"I had an impressive experience with Stalin as we parted. After the usual expressions of leave-taking, he shook hands with me and said, 'Goodbye' in Russian. Then after walking three or four steps away from me, he suddenly turned and walked back and shook hands a second time to a rather protracted extent, but without saying a word. Then with serious demeanor, he turned and walked away. I thought to myself that any American having Stalin's personality and approach might well reach high public office in my own country."

On another occasion, Hull in a speech to Congress, said:

"I found in Marshall Stalin a remarkable personality, one of the greatest statesmen and leaders of this age."

about six-fold its membership of three decades ago.

THE UNIONS administer the entire social insurance fund and program, which in 1952 amounted to 21.4 billion rubles. This was done through a network of rank and file union councils at workshop level, with several million members actively participating. Every claim is taken up at the factory level. There is no such thing in the USSR as wrangling with all sorts of government agencies or need of the service of lawyers to plead compensation cases.

Hundreds of labor delegations, many of them American, have visited the USSR. It is a cradle-to-the-grave program under the supervision of the unions that amazes them most. Ironically, the most glowing tribute to this tremendous achievement under the Stalin five-year plans, came from a more recent delegation composed mostly of persons very hostile to the USSR—the CIO delegation of 1947 headed by James B. Carey.

It included such other of his anti-Soviet associates as Emil Rieve, John Green and the late Allan S. Haywood. The report of this delegation, written by Carey and published by the CIO, said:

"We were impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions and with their many excellent activities in the interest of the workers, in the economic, social welfare and cultural fields—as well as with the most far-reaching character of the social insurance system they operate which is designed to protect working people and their families against all contingencies from the cradle to the grave."

THE LATE Philip Murray wrote in a foreword to the report:

"I consider this document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement..."

Even the enemies of the Soviet Union have to admit it.

The greatest monument to Stalin is the living one he had himself built. It is in the great movement for ever higher production and ever higher living standards; in the fact that work has truly become "a matter of honor" and in the gigantic trade union movement that powers this tremendous socialist program.

FUNERAL OF STALIN WAS DEEPLY MOVING CEREMONY

'Their Beloved Teacher and Leader Is Laid to Rest'

"THE PEOPLE of the Soviet Union Tuesday laid to rest their beloved teacher and leader, Joseph Stalin," Joseph Clark, Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker cabled his paper Monday, in a moving description of the funeral of the greatest man of our times.

The greatness of Stalin, and the greatness of the love in which he was held by the people pervaded Clark's account of an event which will live forever in the memory of mankind. The profound significance of that event, however, apparently overwhelmed even correspondents for the big commercial press whose role in Moscow has been that of hostile and often untruthful critics.

THE CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, for instance, in almost hushed tones described the moment of silence which preceded the stroke of noon, when Stalin's body was laid to rest:

"In the vastness of Red Square, filled by a multitude, there was a moment of silence. Then the great golden hands of the clock, high in the Spassky tower of the Kremlin pointed straight up. With one voice

the tower's iron bells and steel salute guns of the Kremlin began to speak in crashing tones.

"Lifting to their shoulders the crimson-and-black draped coffin in which lay the body of Joseph Stalin, his comrades at arms bore it inside the mausoleum. . . .

"The Spassky chimes were quiet now, but the cannon still spoke, until 30 salvos had been fired, ten to a minute.

"Now Red Square was silent again. The wailing of all of Moscow's whistles, which were loosed in a funeral blast at noon, faded away. Every train, every tram, every car had stopped.

"A sparrow left its nest high in the Kremlin wall and swooped gracefully over the tomb, its chirp sounding strangely loud in the silence. . . .

AT THIS SAME moment, hundreds of millions of people in the cities, towns and hamlets of the vast socialist world, the Soviet Union, China the peoples' democracies of Eastern Europe, paused in their work, and paid a final tribute to their beloved friend and leader.

In Moscow, the great procession entered the Red Square at 10:40 a.m.

"FIRST," wrote Joseph Clark, "came workers from factories, peasants from collective farms, and the plain people from whose midst Stalin came and for whom he labored all his years.

"They carried a forest of multi-colored floral wreaths. It was 10:40 in the morning when the procession entered Red Square, which was packed with people. The sad and majestic strains of the Chopin funeral march sounded through the cold clear air.

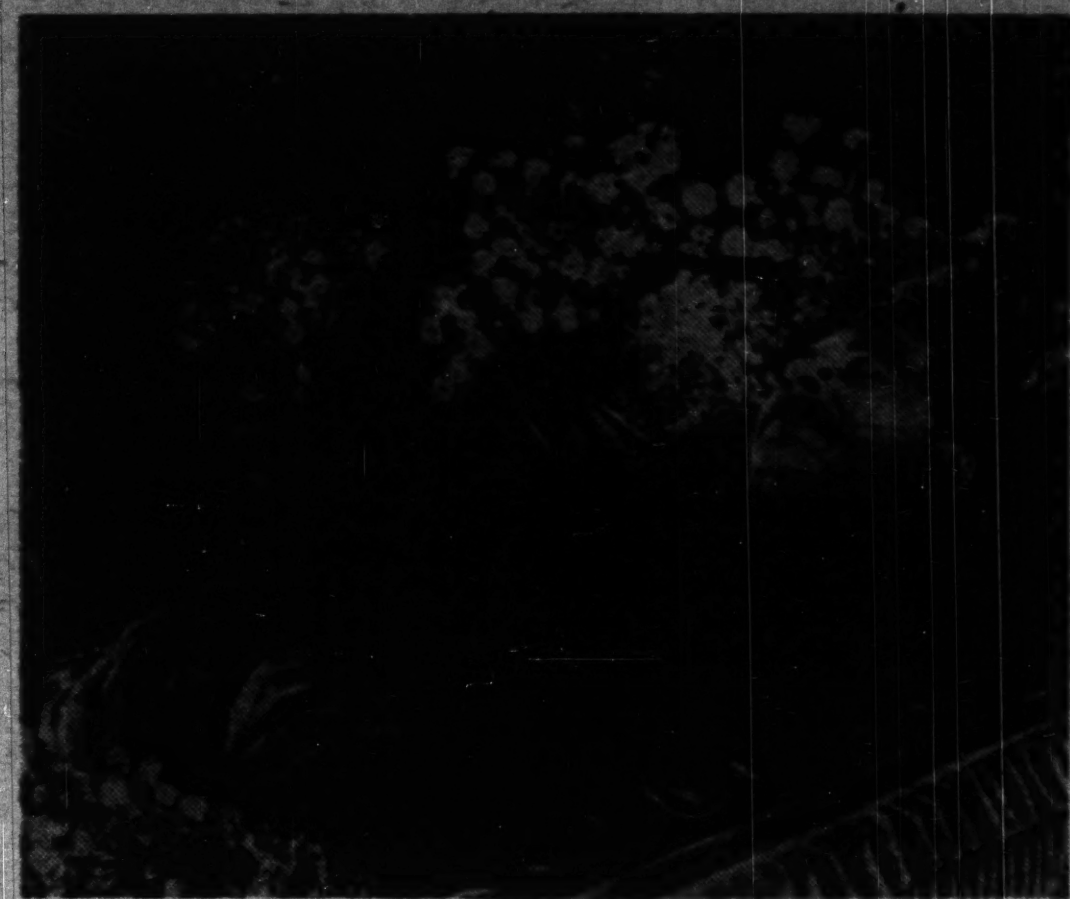
"After the workers came a group of marshals of the Soviet Union headed by Semyon Budenny. Each marshal carried one of Stalin's decorations on a small crimson pillow.

"Following was a soldier on horseback. He headed six jet black horses drawing the caisson, on which the body of Stalin lay in a coffin draped by a black-bordered scarlet banner.

"Behind the caisson marched the pupils and closest collaborators of Stalin, Georgi Malenkov, Lavrenti Beria, Vyacheslav Molotov, Khrushchev and Bulganin.



CROWDS entering the Moscow House of Trade Unions where Joseph Stalin's body lay in state. —Sovfoto (by Radio)



The body of Joseph Stalin as it lay in state in Moscow's House of Trade Unions. —Sovfoto (by Radio)

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Yoshida Eyes China Trade; Says "Business Is Business"

AS THE WORLD'S freedom and peace-loving peoples last week mourned Joseph Stalin's death, events marched to substantiate one of the main theses of his last great theoretical work, "Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This is the thesis that imperialism breeds war, and that the world is threatened by the rivalry between imperialist powers over markets and raw materials.

THE DANGER of war growing out of the aggravation of contradictions between imperialist powers was underscored by several developments (see story of Anglo-U. S. talks below):

• Japan's Premier Shigeru Yoshida, a rubber-stamp of U. S. occupation forces who signed the infamous and illegal San Francisco treaties subordinating Japan's economic and foreign policy to Washington, ignored U. S. Ambassador Robert Murphy's diktat against trading with People's China and told a parliamentary committee that Japan should make every effort to push trade with China. "Business is business," said Yoshida, whose narrow margin of control over the government is threatened by other parties more representative of the

interests of Japan's national capitalists.

Reflecting a growing revolt against the betrayal of Japanese interests by the tight clique of compradore Zaibatsu (rich families who sold out to Wall Street), Yoshida's statement followed by two days a similar statement by Foreign Minister Katsu Okazaki to a committee of the Diet. The revolt heralds coming open clashes with U. S. imperialism, which is already trying to avert the collisions at the expense of British, French and Dutch imperialism by egging the Japanese on in South-east Asia.

• A struggle between Anglo-Belgian and German imperialists over control of Central African resources, and between German-Dutch and Anglo-U. S. imperialists over control of markets and resources in Latin America, was forecast in an announcement last week by West German industrialists. The industrialists said that Anglo-Belgian and German plans were "already in operation" to exploit Central African resources and peoples by "joint tripartite action." They added that recent conversations in Antwerp had carried the plans further. "No serious apprehension is felt in authoritative British and Belgian quarters," according to the Germans, "about permitting West Germany to join the Anglo-Belgian undertaking."

The Dutch-German plan "envisages close cooperation between the industries of Germany and Holland by making use of the Port of Rotterdam to operate in South America 'under white governments.' . . . Among the great industrial concerns interested in this project are Mannesmann and Krupp, Germany, and Philipps, Holland." The plan proposes to obtain concessions for a period of 99 years, after which time the capitalist investments "would become the property of the governments concerned," that is, the Latin American governments. According to the Germans, Brazil and Peru "are keenly sympathetic." (New York Times, 3/9.)

But both in Central Africa and in Latin America, especially in Brazil and Peru, U. S. imperialism has sharply increased its investments in recent years. Thus the policy of Dulles, Truman and Eisenhower of restoring West German imperialism to power, using it as a battering ram against other older imperialisms, and trying at the same time to keep it chained to Wall Street is a war-breeding policy now threatening the American people.

A GALWAY SEAMAN NAMED LYNCH LANDED WITH COLUMBUS

Hail Irish Fighters on Saint Patrick's Day

By MICHAEL CONROY
EXCLUDING the legendary Irish navigators who are said to have charted a course across the Atlantic during the sixth and seventh centuries, the first Irishman to land in the new world was a Galway seaman, Lynch by name.

Lynch signed on for a trip in 1492 under an Italian skipper named Christopher Columbus. His voyage ended Irish interest in the new world for 150 years but then, with the aid of Oliver Cromwell, it took a spectacular upswing.

Cromwell moved through Ireland with fire, sword and a Bible. He divided his enemies into three lots. The dead he consigned to hell; the unarmed living who had escaped his massacres he sent to Connaught—Ireland's most barren province on the western seaboard; the army opposing him he sold as slaves to the West Indies.

IRELAND was England's first colony.

By the middle of the 18th century the attempt to uproot the native inhabitants and replace them by English and Scottish settlers

had failed. The Irish tenaciously held on to the land striking back sporadically at the English colonial power. The 18th century is full of such peasant uprisings. Those who escaped destruction fled to America.

English mercantilist policy also demanded the destruction of Irish commerce and manufacture which was then on a par with England. This same policy, incidentally, was also applied to the young American colonies. As a result, large sections of the population, especially in the advanced province of Ulster, were forced to emigrate.

In American history they are termed "Scotch-Irish" being descendants of the Scottish settlers who had come to Ulster during the Elizabethan and James I colonizing efforts.

Those early immigrants were progressive, republican and anti-British. Eventually they played an important part in the American Revolution and made up a large section of Washington's army.

SONS OF LIBERTY clubs were formed in Dublin as early as 1768 in response to appeals by Irish migrants in America. The clubs

gave moral and financial support and even sent contingents to fight in the Revolutionary Army.

An Irishman, Patrick Carr, with the Negro seaman, Crispus Attucks and three others, was among the first martyrs of the Revolution. The five were shot on Boston Commons in 1770.

"During the reign of hysteria initiated by the Federalists in 1798 the Irish came under sharp and bitter attack by the American anti-democratic exponents of extreme reaction. The Federalists hated all immigrants but reserved their deepest hatred for the Irish. They called them 'a terror and a torment to America' who were loaded with 'all the infamy attached to traitorous and seditious spirits.'"

The first victims of the Alien and Sedition Act were the Irishmen John Daly Burke (ordered deported) and Congressman Matthew Lyon of Vermont. Lyon was jailed because he opposed administration policies. Burke, a former Irish revolutionary, incurred the special animosity of State Secretary Pickens for his outspoken opposition to the preparations for war with France.

Even the Federalists discovered,

however, that hysteria could not be maintained forever. In 1880 the Irish vote was mainly responsible for throwing them out of office and hastening their end as a political party.

THE WAVES of Irish emigration to the United States swelled to a tide during the first half of the 19th century. Peak was reached during the Great Irish Famine (1845-47) when one million a decade fled Ireland.

They piled their miserable belongings on the shores of the new world and searched for work. Families were separated. The men worked on the canals and turnpikes and later, when the railroads came, theirs were the hands that laid the iron. The women worked as domestics in the homes of the mighty, or in the textile plants of New England.

In Ireland they had been schooled in methods of organization and revolt to maintain bare existence against the lords of land. Now, they began to apply similar methods in America against the lords of industry.

Everywhere they met with the slogan "No Irish need apply." No (Continued on Page 11)

By BERNARD BURTON

SON OF THE WORKERS

Forged in the Fires of Struggle

IT WAS NOT ignorance which prompted the big newspapers to print pages on pages in an effort to prove that Joseph Stalin was an obscure, sinister figure who rose to power through petty intrigues and cynical maneuvers. It was not ignorance, but fear which prompted the lie. Fear that working people would discover the truth about the life and work of the greatest man of our time.

"The task to which I have devoted my life," Stalin told the German author Emil Ludwig in 1931, "is to elevate another class—the working class. . . . If in my efforts to elevate the working class and strengthen the socialist state of that class, every step were not directed towards strengthening and improving the position of the working class, I should consider my life as purposeless."

AND STALIN'S life was not purposeless. No man was ever mourned by as many millions—in the socialist lands, in colonial lands in imperialist countries. To hundreds of millions the name of Stalin had become synonymous with victorious struggle against all forms of oppression, with a new world of peace and plenty and flowering culture.

But in the New York Times, in its fear that working people here might learn the truth about the man and his work, Stalin was pictured as an "intellectual non-entity." In the New York Post he was a "practical, narrow revolutionary" who bulldozed his way to power. In the New York World-Telegram, his rise "was not due to any intellectual brilliance." In the dispatch of the United Press "he took an active but not particularly prominent part" in the events that brought about Socialist October Revolution of 1917.

All the papers sought to portray Stalin as an "enigma" about whom little was known. What lies! If more Americans do not know more of Stalin, they can thank the same press who have worked mightily over the years

to keep the truth from them. But Stalin is no "enigma." The life of no man in history has been known to as many millions.

"INTELLECTUAL non-entity? Where is there one statesman in the capitalist world today who has written profound works on philosophy, political economy, linguistics, ethnology, military strategy, history? Where is there anything to compare with his last work, Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR, with its outline of the means whereby society will make the transition to the abundance of Communism, where the rule of life will be 'from each according to his means, to each according to his needs'?"

Economic Problems of Socialism was only the last of great works from his pen that covered a span of 50 years. In 1906, as a young man of 27 and while busy in the underground organizing and leading workers throughout the Caucasus, Stalin wrote and published "Anarchism or Socialism?" in which he expounded the philosophical basis of Marxism. It was a measure of the man that he wrote this in such characteristic simple style; he always wrote for the workers.

"That in life which is born and grows day after day is invincible," the youthful Stalin wrote, "its progress cannot be checked. . . . all that which grows day after day is rational, and all that which decays day after day is irrational and consequently, cannot avoid defeat."

Despite the apparent strength of Czarism in those days after the 1905 Revolution had been crushed, Stalin knew that Czarism and capitalism was irrational and would be defeated; that the working class and socialism was rational and invincible. He knew this also in the days when his leadership brought the defeat of the seemingly invincible Nazi armies.



BAKU OIL WORKERS addressed by Stalin in 1908. In January and February of that year the Baku Bolshevik committee, led by Stalin, conducted big strikes in the oilfields. (From a painting by Sidaman-Eristan.)

IN ONE OF the rare and brief periods when he went abroad, it was at Lenin's urging in November 1912. Lenin met him in Cracow, Poland, to discuss the situation in Russia and also sought to persuade him to stay abroad, fearing for Stalin's safety at the hands of Czarist police. By that time Stalin had been arrested 17 times, having only recently made his fifth escape from exile. But Stalin felt it was his duty to return and did so.

In December of that year, he again made his way to Cracow, where Lenin urged him to complete his scientific work on the national question, which has since become a Marxist classic under the title "Marxism and the

National and Colonial Question." Later in debate on the national question, Lenin wrote in his article The National Program of the RSDLP: "This state of affairs and the principles of the Social Democrats (the name then used by Russian Marxists—B. B.) have already been dealt with recently in theoretical Marxian literature (in this connection Stalin's article stands in the forefront)."

One of the greatest of all slanders—one borrowed from Trotsky—is that Stalin played an unimportant role in the events of 1917.

ON MARCH 12, 1917, Stalin made his last escape from exile and the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks immediately named him editor-in-chief of Pravda. This was shortly after the Czarist government had been overthrown and the Provisional government of capitalist ministers ruled. His articles and his

editorship of Pravda provided the guide for the workers in the events leading up to November, when the workers took power.

In July, Lenin had to go into hiding just as the Sixth Congress of the Bolshevik Party was to be convened. It was held in Lenin's absence and it was Stalin who gave the report of the Central Committee, outlining the road to Socialism. It was in that report, he uttered his prophetic words:

"The possibility is not excluded that Russia will be the very country that will lay the road to socialism. . . . We must abandon the antiquated idea that only Europe can show us the way. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I stand by the latter."

When it became clear that the time had come for a transfer of power to the workers, the Central Committee placed Stalin in charge of all the preparations, electing him as head of a party

(Continued on Page 14)

An Intimate Picture of Stalin at His Daily Work

Direct, Frank, Precise and Kindly Says Man Who Met Him Many Times

From the Daily Worker, May 15, 1944:

MOSCOW, May 14 (UP).—A rare and intimate picture of Marshal Joseph Stalin in his daily work was given today by Alexander Yakovlev, a famous aviation expert and designer of the Yak fighter plane, in the magazine Pioneer.

Yakovlev pictures Stalin as direct and frank, as hating red tape, and as a booklover who liked to quote the classics to illustrate a point.

"I have met him many times in work," Yakovlev wrote, "Stalin is plain and simple in his conversation. When he speaks with you he paces around his office. When he listens to a person he never interrupts. If Stalin asks a question and a person gives a superficial answer, he interrupts with sarcastic criticism. Many times I have witnessed such a conversation."

"A PERSON says to Stalin, 'Comrade Stalin, you are not allowing me enough time for this job. This work is very difficult.' Stalin replies, 'We speak only about difficult work. That is the reason we invited you here. Instead of speaking of difficulties you should ask what help you need to finish your job.'"

Stalin likes clear, short answers. Usually when people

meet him for the first time they are not brave enough to answer in this fashion. The first time I met Stalin I looked at the ceiling, wondering how to answer questions. Stalin said, 'Don't look at the ceiling. You won't find the answer there. Better look at me and say what you think.'

"Once I was uncertain whether Stalin would like the answer to a certain question. He saw what was in my mind and said, 'Answer what you think. Don't try to tell me just things which I like. You are a specialist. You are here not for us to teach you but for you to teach us.'"

"STALIN once said, 'If you think you are right and can tell the reasons why you are right, do not worry about what people think. Do what your head and conscience dictate.'

"When Stalin reads an illiterate document he gets angry. Stalin says 'Look what this illiterate man says. But if you try to tell him about it he will tell you he is illiterate because his parents were peasants or workers. That is no excuse. Our enemies won't wait to ask whether our parents were peasants or workers. Many people are very proud because they are brave, but bravery without knowledge of military technique means nothing. It is well known

that the American Indians were very brave but they could do nothing with bow and arrow when they met white people with guns."

"STALIN gives great importance to writing grammatically and speaking precisely. He says if you can't say what you think correctly you can't think correctly."

"Stalin like to quote the classics, literature, history, mythology. He is very fond of quoting the history of the town of goops. (a Russian classic about a town where people did everything backwards). Once we were going to try out a new plane and someone wanted to take the plane to the place where the pilot lived. Stalin said that was silly; let the pilot come to the factory. 'You work like people in the goop history,' he said."

"NOT ONLY in his workroom but in his private apartment Stalin is surrounded by books. Even in his dining room bookshelves line the walls. If a question of geography comes up he always takes his own very old map and says, 'Let's look at my own map. It is true it is very old but still it can be used.'"

"Stalin has a wonderful memory and can quote long passages word for word. He likes Gorki and Chelkova."



LENIN AND STALIN

From a painting by V. Shadrin

Velde Warns Churches, Then Beats a Retreat

THE HEAD of the House Un-Americans got his ears pinned back last week by outraged protests from all over the country. The protests welled up after Rep. Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), former FBI agent and present House Un-American Committee chairman, had said on a Mutual Broadcasting System radio program that a probe of the churches was being contemplated.

Last Wednesday, after the protests began to snowball, Velde tried to backtrack. He said the Un-American Committee's investigators were now "completely occupied with current investigations of other matters" and so had no time to investigate the churches also. He said his remarks were misunderstood, adding: "All I said was that it is within the realm of possibility that individual clergymen might be investigated."

BUT VELDE's lame explanation and continued threat of a church probe was not being accepted. In Philadelphia, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D-NY) addressing a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, declared he would seek the ouster of Velde as the Committee chairman. He said:

"Only a few weeks ago, Velde announced he would investigate the churches. My friends, I have had enough. I am going back to Washington. I will introduce a resolution in Congress to deprive Mr. Velde of the chairmanship of that committee."

The angry protests even shook Velde's colleagues in the committee. Virtually all of them disavowed Velde's threat, declaring they were not consulted.

VELDE'S THREAT to investigate the churches came after a number of prominent clergymen had spoken out against the efforts of the dirty trio—McCarthy, Jenner and Velde—to smear the schools. Velde's backtracking came on the very day that Jenner's Committee was hearing Dr. Bella Dodd, who had been expelled from the

Communist Party for working as a counsel for landlords who were trying to gouge Puerto Rican tenants. Dr. Dodd was spreading the usual Budenz-like smears of any person and any group that the dirty trio wanted her to name.

In Washington, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of Washington (Episcopal) Cathedral, had delivered a sermon in which he said that Velde and McCarthy "are demonstrating that they believe God and the nation are best served by the frightened and credulous collaborators of a servile brand of patriotism."

The Rev. Dr. A. Powell Davis of Washington's All Souls' Church had called McCarthy, Jenner and Velde "pretended patriots" who were "normally unfitted" to investigate the schools.

On Feb. 24 Bishop G. Bromley Oxman of the Methodist Church took note of Velde's apology to Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer after he had been caught in an outright lie about the wife of the head of the Washington Post. "Would he have apologized to a lesser citizen who does not possess the great influence Mrs. Meyer possesses?" Bishop Oxman said. "I think not."

THE NEWSPAPERS of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods have also begun to hit out at the destructive work of the witchhunting trio.

All these developments last week indicated that the country is waking up to the red-baiting racket which threatens to destroy the Constitution itself. Washington observers felt the moment was here for a great fight-back movement to save the Constitution. They felt the nation would respond to such a crusade, especially if labor took the lead.



REP. VELDE

'War Profiteers Framed Us,' Nelson Tells Jury

PITTSBURGH.

"WE ARE BEING FRAMED by the big monopolists who profit from the war in Korea," said Steve Nelson in his opening speech last week to the jury that is trying him and four other Communists on Smith Act charges.

"Look out of the window of this courtroom," said the former steel worker to the men and women before him. "Look out in any direction and you'll see the big monopolists' buildings."

"Look in that direction," he continued, pointing to the opposite wall, "and you'll see the Mellon family's Gulf Oil, the Mellon family's power offices, and the Mellon Bank—U. S. Steel building, which the Mellons share with the Morgan interests."

All these industries are profiting by the war in Korea which the Communists are vigorously opposing, the Pittsburgh Communist leader pointed out.

AND THE Communists are being framed on Smith Act and "sedition" charges because they work for peace, because they interfere with the profits of the war industries, Nelson declared.

"What have you got invested in Korea?" Nelson asked of the jury, which is made up mainly of lower middle class men and housewives.

"How is America in danger from Korea?"

Nelson then told how Andy Onda, James Dolsen and himself, who were framed in the "sedition" trials that preceded the Smith Act proceedings, were arrested soon after the war broke out in Korea.

"We were arrested while we were circulating the Stockholm petition to outlaw the atom bomb and to get along with the other peoples of the world and have peace," said Nelson.

"Behind the arrests was also an attempt to defeat the big strike movements in the coal mines and the steel mills and other Pittsburgh industries."

The strikers were seeking better pensions, better wages and working conditions, Nelson explained. And the Communists, whose members are in the basic industries were actively aiding their struggles.

NELSON himself, with other Communists, was helping to raise food for striking miners when the big witchhunting drive of the Americans-Battling-Communism Society began.

The Marxist books, the classics of socialism, which the prosecutor uses as "evidence" against the Communists in this political trial, are just pretexts for the frame-up, said the veteran working class

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Court to Get Bridges Appeal • Ill Seamen Sent to Ellis Is.

ONCE THE DOGS are set on you, everything you have done from the beginning of time is suspect. . . . With these words, in a farewell note to his wife, Raymond Kaplan 42, Voice of America engineer threw himself in front of a truck in Massachusetts last week and ended his life. Sen. Joseph McCarthy, whose "dogs" are currently investigating the Voice, searched Kaplan's record, admitted that there was nothing there to investigate, and sneered that the suicide was "apparently a case of nerves."

CARL J. MEGEL, president of the AFL Federation of Teachers declared in Los Angeles last week that what the nation's teachers need are higher wages and an end to loyalty oaths. "If you stifle the teachers

you have stopped democracy in the nation," he asserted.

A REPORT ENTERED into the Congressional Record last week revealed that Trygve Kornerud and Skule Stein Flatshaug, crew members of the Norwegian ship Wilcheif, were given 29-day passes to see a New York doctor on Jan. 10. Declared too ill to sail with the ship, the men were arrested on Jan. 26 under the Walter-McCarran Act sent to Ellis Island. Through the intervention of the Norwegian consulate in New York, the men were released after three days and ordered to leave the U. S.

THE U. S. SUPREME Court last week agreed to hear an appeal of the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges, West Coast Longshore leader. . . . the Court however, refused to hear appeals of the "contempt" citation of Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary and the convictions of the six Baltimore Smith Act victims.

THE MIDWEST Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-born has called a conference in Chicago for March 21-22 to develop a campaign for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. The conference will open with a banquet honoring Dr. Anton J. Carlson, professor emeritus of the University of Chicago and Pearl Hart, noted immigration and naturalization lawyer.

A DEBATE on the question: "Should Universities Be Investigated?" sponsored by the Harvard-Radcliffe Graduate Student Council in Boston recently, was called "strange and disturbing" by Cornelius Dalton, in the March 6 issue of the Boston Traveler. What bothered Dalton was that the student audience applauded Allard Lowenstein, Yale Law student, and Prof. Dirk Struik, suspended MIT professor who argued the negative side, and jeered Thomas Dorgan, "father of the teachers' oath law" and Kenneth D. Robertson, Jr., Boston businessman on the pro side.

ASP Announces

Rosenberg Meeting

Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, will be the featured speaker at a meeting for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to be held March 29 at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, it was announced by Irving Adler, National Director.

Dr. Loomer, prominent educator and theologian, was one of the leading spokesmen for the 2,300 Protestant clergymen who petitioned President Eisenhower for clemency.

CATHOLIC SUPPORT GROWS FOR ROSENBERG CLEMENCY

IF THE "Kill the Rosenberg" forces expected a lull in the intensity of the drive to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from the Sing Sing electric chair after the Court of Appeals decision to grant a stay until at least March 30, they were badly mistaken.

Pressure for clemency to the crudely framed New York parents has continued, both internationally and in the United States. Large numbers of Catholics, it has been learned, have moved into the clemency campaign since the dramatic news of the Pope's appeal, which had to be announced by the Vatican itself since the Department of Justice never passed the information along to the White House.

Best indication of the continuing drive for mercy came when President Eisenhower last week felt compelled at his press interview to state cautiously that the door to executive re-consideration was not closed.

While Eisenhower's phraseology hinted that he was referring to a Rosenberg "confession" (the couple has steadfastly maintained their innocence despite pressure to save their lives by giving the FBI new frameup victims), it was obvious that his denial of clemency had not shut off protest.

JOINING HUMANITY'S cam-

paign this week were some of the most famous figures in Italy's cultural life, including world famous movie director Giuseppe De Santis, who made "Bitter Rice."

He said: "Too many doubts have sprung up on all sides. Even the conservative press has to admit it and is fighting . . . for clemency."

De Santis was joined by internationally famed novelist Alberto Moravia, author of the best seller "A Woman of Rome," who called the Rosenberg sentence an "infamous act."

Salvatore Quasimodo, poet, known as the dean of Italian letters, and anti-Communist in politics, added his voice, saying: "How shameful is the spilling of this blood."

Giving an inkling into the mass nature of this fight, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced in New York that it had distributed more than six million pieces of literature giving the facts on this case. (This figure does not include leaflets and materials put out by local groups.)

It also revealed the significant fact that the entire edition of the full transcript of the trial record had been sold out, and a new edition of thousands was being prepared.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• No Letup in Police Brutality • Win Jobs in N.Y. Breweries

NEW YORK POLICE this week continued their brutal ways against Negro citizens despite pressure of a congressional investigation of such acts and the disclosure of a conspiracy to deny policy brutality victims protection of federal laws.

Joyce E. Gilliam, 32-year-old Negro veteran and an apprentice machinist, was slugged by Brooklyn cops when he resisted being pushed around and searched in a tavern. With three stitches in his upper lip and body bruises from the clubbing and kicking administered by policemen last Saturday, Gilliam was hauled before a magistrate and charged with assaulting a cop.

Cops in Harlem raided the home of Frank Bridges, 105 W. 136 St., and shot Bridges through the neck when he resisted their intrusions. Both Bridges and a visitor are held on charges of attacking the police.

Meanwhile, a Brooklyn federal Grand Jury in New York indicted Patrolman John A. Brullman, of the East 104 St. Station for depriving subway motorman Francis D. Galatis of his civil rights by allegedly beating the 36-year-old worker early in 1952.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER finally appointed a Negro—Willie Perrett, of Augusta, Ga., to the post of official Presidential caddy! And the Baltimore Afro-American, Eisenhower's constant needler, remarked editorially: ". . . President Eisenhower has continued to serve up words

and more words on the issue that will not die—civil rights.

"It's time for action . . . to convert nice-sounding platitudes and meaningless verbal pats on the wrist into definite programs and enforceable legislation."

Another Presidential appointee, Albert M. Cole, the public housing opponent, named by Eisenhower for the post of housing administrator, was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. NAACP wanted to know how Cole stood on housing jimcrow and doubted he stood for abolishing present segregation policies in housing.

THE BREWERY INDUSTRY in New York City, together with trade unions having jurisdiction and bargaining powers in the field agreed this week to drop color bars and will hire 100 Negroes before next July 1. The campaign, initiated by the Negro Labor Council, ended with a victory pact between industry, unions and the New York Urban League.

IN MIAMI, FLA., more than a year after the tragic bombing of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, anti-jimcrow leaders, a federal Grand Jury began an investigation of the 1952 Christmas Day murders. Eight witnesses have been called.

A PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY of employment discrimination revealed that 90 percent of some 1,229 firms studied were "unfair" in their employment practices.

Malenkov Outlines Peace Policy of the Soviet Union

Excerpts from "On the Threshold of Communism," the report of G. M. Malenkov to the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Oct. 5, 1942:

IN THE POSTWAR period the Soviet Union has continued its advance interrupted by the war, along the path indicated by the XVIII Party Congress, the path of peaceful progress and gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. The postwar years have brought big achievements in industry, transport and agriculture and in all branches of science, culture and art. They have also brought further consolidation of the Soviet system, have strengthened the moral-political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples of our country.

Through all these years the Soviet Union has been waging an active struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace. . . .

IN CONNECTION with the growing danger of war a popular peace movement is developing, an anti-war coalition is being created of different classes and social strata interested in ending the international tension and preventing a new world war. This peace movement does not pursue the aim of abolishing capitalism, for it is not a socialist but a democratic movement of hundreds of millions of people. The peace partisans are advancing demands and suggestions which are bound to contribute to preserving peace and preventing another war. The achievement of this goal would, in the present historical conditions, be a tremendous victory for the cause of democracy and peace.

THE PEOPLE of all coun-

tries, including the broad masses in the U. S.—for in the event of war they would suffer no less than the population of other countries—are interested in combatting the danger of a new war. . . .

The task now is to activate the popular masses still more, to strengthen the organization of the partisans of peace, to expose the warmakers tirelessly and not allow them to enmesh the people in a web of lies, to bridle and isolate the gamblers of the camp of the imperialist aggressors who seek to embroil the people in a sanguinary slaughter for the sake of their profits—such is the principal task of all progressive and peace-loving mankind.

AT THE XVIII Party Congress in 1939, when the conflagration of war had already flared up, Comrade Stalin stressed the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy, pointing out that that, "We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country." At the same time Comrade Stalin issued a warning to the aggressors. "We are not afraid," he declared, "of the threats of aggressors, and are ready to deal two blows for every blow delivered by the instigators of war who attempted to violate the Soviet borders."

And when Hitler treacherously attacked our homeland, the Soviet people gave the enemy an annihilating rebuff and smashed him completely. The whole world saw that our Party does not throw words to the winds.

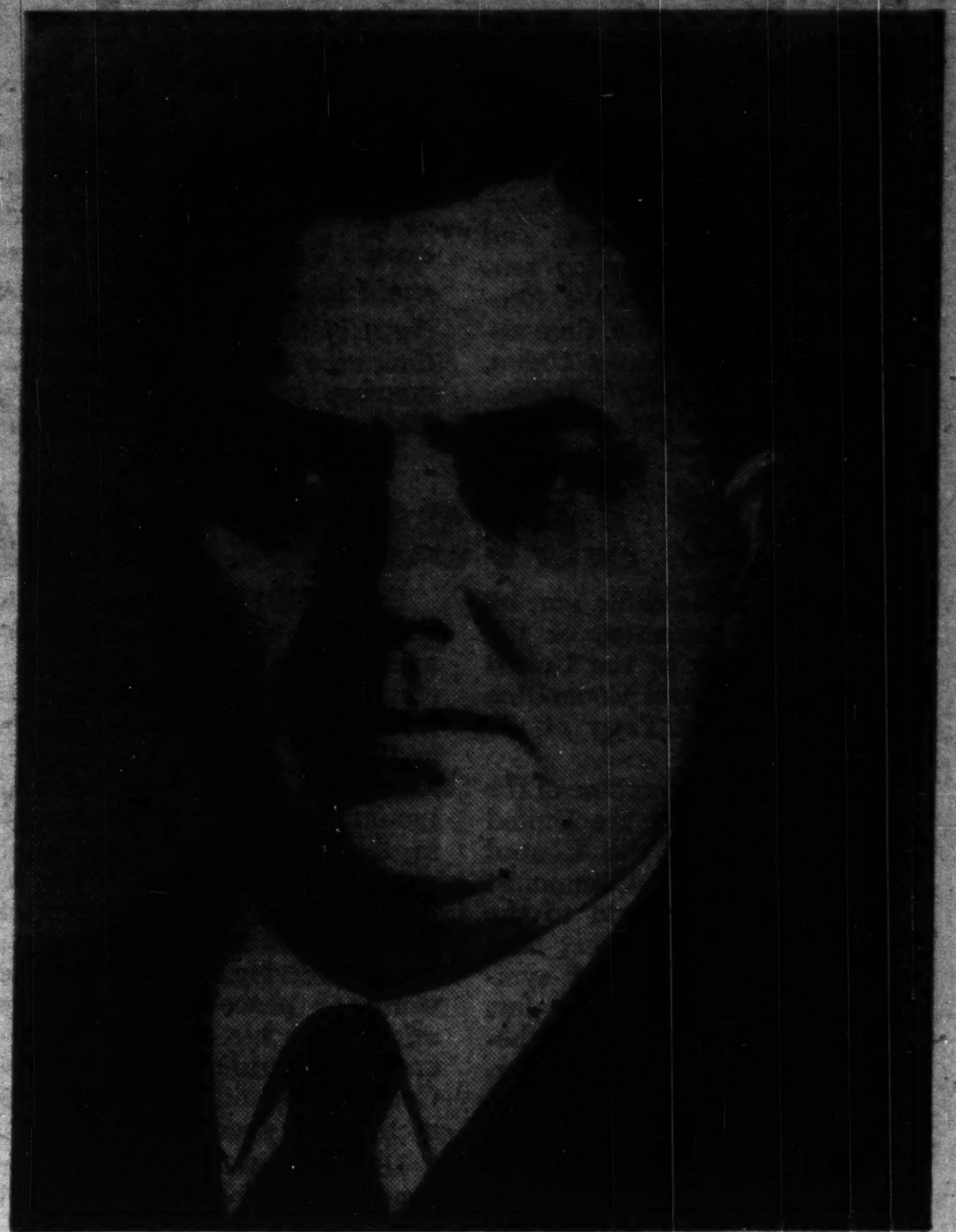
After the second World War, the Party continued to pursue a foreign policy of ensuring a lasting and stable peace and of promoting international cooperation. The Soviet government advanced its widely-known program of measures to avert war.

THE PEACEFULNESS of the Soviet Union is illustrated not only by its proposals but also by its deeds. After the war the Soviet Union considerably reduced its armed forces, which are now numerically not superior to the forces it had before the war. In the briefest space of time after the war the Soviet government withdrew its troops from the territory of China, Korea, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, whither those troops had been moved in the course of military operations against the fascist aggressors. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR, holding that the fight against the man-hating propaganda for another war plays a big role in easing international tension, adopted on March 12, 1951, the Law in Defense of Peace and proclaimed war propaganda the gravest of crimes against humanity. It thereby set an example for other countries.

During the most serious complications in the international arena in recent years, it was the Soviet Union that advanced proposals providing a basis for a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions. It suffices to recall that it was the Soviet side which advanced the proposals that served as the basis for the truce talks in Korea.

The government of the USSR attaches much importance to the United Nations Organization holding that it could be an important instrument for maintaining peace. . . .

The Soviet policy of peace and security of the peoples pro-



Georgi M. Malenkov, Premier of the U. S. S. R.

ceeds from the fact that the peaceful co-existence and cooperation of capitalism and communism are quite possible providing there is a mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to adhere to commitments entered into, and observance of the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

THE SOVIET UNION has always stood, and stands today for the development of trade and cooperation with other countries, notwithstanding differences in social systems. The Party will pursue this policy in the future as well on the basis of mutual advantage.

While American and British bellicose circles keep reiterating that only the armaments drive keeps industry in the capitalist countries going at full capacity, there is in actual fact another prospect—the prospect of developing and extending trade relations between all countries, irrespective of differences in their social systems, which keep the factories and mills in the industrially developed countries working to capacity for years, that could ensure markets in other countries for goods in which some countries are rich, promote economic advance in the underdeveloped countries and thereby establish lasting economic co-operation.

CONSISTENT CHAMPION OF PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

Stalin's 'Policy of Preserving Peace'

Printed below are a few excerpts from statements by Joseph Stalin over the years which illustrate his consistent championing of the cause of world peace and the peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism:

1934: "Our foreign policy is clear, it is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The USSR does not think of threatening anybody — let alone of attacking anybody. We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace. But we are not afraid of threats and are prepared to answer blow for blow against the instigators of war. Those who want peace and are striving for business intercourse with us will always receive our support. And those who try to attack our country will receive a stunning rebuff to teach them not to poke their pig's snout into our Soviet garden again. Such is our foreign policy. The task is to continue to pursue this policy with all persistence and consistency." — (Excerpts from Stalin's speech at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, January, 1934.)

1939: "The Soviet Union . . . unwaveringly pursues the policy of peace. . . .

"At the end of 1934 our country joined the League of Nations, considering that with all the weaknesses of the League it could still serve as a place for

exposure of aggressors, and as a certain instrument of peace, which, though weak, could act as a brake on the unleashing of war. The Soviet Union considers that even a weak international organization of nations should not be disdained in such troubled times.

"... The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is clear and understandable: Firstly, WE STAND FOR PEACE and for the strengthening of businesslike relations with all countries. This is our position and we will adhere to it as long as these countries maintain identical relations with the Soviet Union, as long as they make no attempt to violate our country's interest.

"Secondly: we stand for peaceable, close and neighborly relations with all neighboring countries which have a common frontier with the USSR. This is our position and we shall adhere to it as long as these countries maintain identical relations with the Soviet Union, as long as they make no attempt to trespass, directly or indirectly, on the integrity and security of the frontiers of the Soviet State." — (Excerpts from Stalin's speech at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, March 10, 1939.)

1940: "The Germans made their invasion of the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to make

their invasion through these countries because at the time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union has lost irretrievably in the fighting against the Germans, and also through the German occupation and the deportation of Soviet citizens to German servitude, a total of about 7,000,000 people.

"... The Soviet Union cannot forget about them. And so, what can there be surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, tries to insure that these countries should have governments whose relations to the Soviet Union are loyal? How can anyone, who has not taken leave of his wits, describe these peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union as expansionist tendencies on the part of our state?" — (Replying to questions by Pravda correspondent, March, 1946.)

U. S.-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

1934: "I have in mind the restoration of normal relations between the USSR and the United States. There can not be any doubt that this act has very serious significance for the whole system of international relations. It is not only that it improves the chances of preserving peace, that it improves the relations between the two countries, strengthens commercial intercourse between them and creates a base for mutual cooperation; it

is a landmark between the old, when the United States in various countries was regarded as the bulwark for all sorts of anti-Soviet tendencies, and the new, when this bulwark was voluntarily removed, to the mutual advantage of both countries." — (Excerpts from Stalin's speech, 17th Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, January 1934).

1945: "In war our two countries have been held together by a common tie, the war against the common enemy. Now that we are again the victors and we are no longer bound together by that tie, we shall have to find other ties, equally strong. That will not be easy, but as Christ said, 'Seek and ye shall find.'" — (In talk with Sen. Pepper of Florida, in Moscow, Sept. 14, 1945).

1946: "I absolutely believe in it (the possibility of lasting cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies, despite the existence of ideological differences).

"I do not doubt that the possibilities of peaceful cooperation, far from decreasing, may even grow." — (In reply to questions by Alexander Werth, Moscow correspondent of the London Sunday Times, Sept. 24, 1946).

1946: "In the most strenuous times during the war the differences in government did not prevent our two nations from joining together and vanquishing our

foes. Even more so it is possible to continue this relationship in time of peace. . . . The expansion of world trade would benefit in many respects the development of good relations between our two countries." — (In answer to questions by Elliot Roosevelt during Moscow interview, Dec. 21, 1946.)

1947: "... Just as the Soviet Union has always stood for improvement of political and economic relations with all countries, so it now stands for such improvement beginning with the United States and Great Britain.

"If these countries wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union, they will be welcome. We shall be prepared to go for-be in those countries.

"Cooperation between countries having different economic systems is possible. That already has been proved by experience.

"If, however, they do not want to improve their relations with the Soviet Union, we shall have to do without them. We shall, nevertheless, be able to carry on. "We shall wait until they regain their reason and understand that cooperation between nations is necessary.

"We can wait. We are a patient people." — (Talking to eight British Labor Members of Parliament during their visit in Sochi, Oct. 14, 1947.)

1947: "Of course they can. (Continued on Page 14)

U.S. Communists Cite Stalin's Achievements

The National Committee of the Communist Party, under the signatures of William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, on Saturday sent cabled condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the death of Joseph Stalin. It also issued a statement outlining the contributions of Stalin in the interests of world humanity and expressing profound grief upon the death of this great world leader. "The Communist Party of the United States continues the struggle for peace, democracy and economic security undaunted by the persecutions and harassments now directed against it. Stalin has shown the sure road for the peoples of the world to peace, democracy and Socialism. We American Communists lower our banners in honor of the great Stalin," the statement concludes. Full texts of the cable and statement are below:

'Best Loved Man on Earth'

Following is the cable sent by the national committee of the Communist Party of the United States to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States extends to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and to the entire people of the great land of Socialism our deepest sympathy for the irreparable loss of Comrade Joseph Stalin, beloved and revered teacher, leader and guide to millions of working people around the globe. We join with you and the sorrowing millions in a deep sense of profound grief over the untimely passing of the valiant champion of peace, implacable foe of fascism, resolute builder of Socialism.

In spite of the vile slanders and abuses against this great and just man of the people, which the hysterical and frightened capitalist warmongers attempt frantically to fan up in our country, Joseph Stalin was the best loved man on earth, enshrined in the hearts of the people everywhere, to whose well-being his life was selflessly devoted.

HIS SPIRIT of sacrifice; his adherence to and vast enrichment of the working class principles of Marxism-Leninism; his love and concern for the people and his hatred and contempt for all who would exploit and tyrannize over them; his courage in the face of all enemies of peace and progress; his joy in the freedom and flowering of the people in a Socialist society; his unswerving devotion to the cause of peace—that humanity might have life and not death—are an imperishable example to Communists and all other lovers of freedom everywhere.

His death at this critical hour is an historic loss. It is hard to say, "Stalin is dead!" words which brought grief and anxiety to the farthest corners of the earth. But the tremendous strength of the peace-loving peoples of the earth in whom the confidence of Stalin reposed—will grasp the banner of peace, which only in death dropped from his hands, and will stop the rise of fascism and the spread of world war.

We know that the great heart of Joseph Stalin lives on in the peace-loving people of the Soviet Union, in the heroic and invincible Communist Party, and that your deep desires for an enduring peace are shared by the people of all other lands, including the American people—misled and confused though some may be. Joseph Stalin lives on in his work and in his immortal writings. Joseph Stalin lives on in the loving memory of the peoples of your vast country, of the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe and China, of the oppressed colonial peoples and of an ever-increasing number of exploited workers and farmers of the capitalist countries, including Negro and white in our own land. A common bond to strive for freedom and peace unites them all.

WE THE Communist Party of the United States, lower our banners today in honor of our deeply loved Comrade Stalin. We join with the mourning millions of the earth's people in sorrow and deepest condolences for his country, its people and its party. We will honor his memory in the days to come by intensifying our struggles for peace, democracy and Socialism, undaunted by the persecution and harassment directed against us. We will honor his memory by redoubling our efforts to unite the American people, Negro and white, to stop the Wall Street atomaniacs from plunging humanity into a sea of blood, to stop their fascist-like plans to rule the world.

Among the last wise words of Joseph Stalin was his clarion call to the working peoples in capitalist countries to pick up the banner—discarded by the bourgeoisie—of democratic rights, of democratic freedom, of national independence. We will honor his memory by renewing our efforts to realize these aims—to save our country and its people from fascism and war. Joseph Stalin will live forever in the new world arising in the radiant tomorrow of a Socialist life for all.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN,
PETTIS PERRY,
For the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Will Honor Stalin's Memory by Fighting for Peace

Following is the statement by the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States outlining Stalin's contributions and expressing profound grief at his death:

The death of Joseph Stalin, the world's most brilliant Marxist-Leninist leader, genius statesman, leader of the world working class and of the world peace camp is a heavy loss to the Soviet people as well as to the toiling masses and all the forces of peace, democracy, and Socialism throughout the world. The intense grief now gripping the world is a testimonial to the greatness of Stalin and the immense political role he has played on a world scale for human progress.

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States expresses its profound sorrow and deepest sympathy to the Communist Party of the USSR and to all the Soviet peoples on the irreparable and great historic loss of the world beloved and revered Comrade Stalin.

For over half a century Stalin stood in the forefront of the struggle against the czarist and capitalist exploiters, warmongers, obscurantists, and tyrants in Russia and the world. The decisive blows he delivered against them can only be compared in effectiveness to the work of Marx and Lenin. Stalin, leader of all oppressed and exploited, has gloriously won his right to a place in the front ranks of the great proletarian revolutionary immortals.

Stalin's long political life, beginning in the 1890's, was crowded with major achievements in the fields of both theory and practice. Stalin, was the best disciple and co-worker of Lenin.

His leadership of the Russian Bolshevik Party which in November, 1917, delivered a mortal blow to the world capitalist system by shattering Russian imperialism and establishing the Soviet Republic. And in the ensuing fierce civil war of 1918-21, the beleaguered Soviet workers and peasants, facing starvation, intervention, and blockade, smashed the armed forces of a dozen capitalist nations and heroically defended the revolution. In this stupendous struggle Stalin played a decisive role as a military commander in the field, and as an outstanding political leader.

After the death of Lenin in January, 1924, the central responsibility of national leadership fell upon Stalin, and he proved himself completely worthy of the titanic task. He successfully led the Soviet people in the industrialization of the Soviet Union and in the collectivization of its agriculture. With the great Communist Party behind him, he smashed the Trotsky - Bukharin - Zinoviev-Tukhachevsky saboteurs, wreckers, and traitors, and with the successive Five-Year Plans, set a pace of industrial, agricultural, educational, and social advance for his people that amazed the world.

During the great fascist menace, culminating in World War II, the peoples of the world found in Stalin their greatest political-military leader. The key to the winning of the war against Hitlerism was the stupendous struggle made by the Soviet people, under Stalin's matchless leadership, thus saving world humanity from fascist enslavement. Great Britain and France were completely defeated by Hitler's armies, and the United States, honeycombed with reactionaries and traitors, could never have stood alone. Small wonder, then, that the democratic peoples of the world, in their deep appreciation of this great military-political leader in the deadly crisis of the war

against Hitler fascism, are now pouring out their grief at his death. Stalin, when he was stricken a few days ago, was leading the democratic forces of the world against the worst threat humanity has ever known—the reckless drive of the war-mad Wall Street monopolists for world domination. The USSR animated by Stalin's peace policies, was the remains the great Socialist and democratic force standing in the path of the Wall Street atomaniacs who, through their Eisenhower government, would once more deluge the world in blood. The name of Stalin is the very symbol of the struggle of the peoples everywhere against the new menace of war—a struggle which will lead to the complete defeat and dispersion of forces of imperialist war and exploitation.

STALIN, LIKE MARX, Engels, and Lenin, was not only a man of action, but also of thought. He, better than all, knew how to translate the word into action, and to generalize the revolutionary action of the masses into theory. During his long life of struggle he made many outstanding contributions to the arsenal of Marxist-Leninist theory—the great ideological weapon with which the masses of the world are rapidly forging their way to freedom and Socialism—in the USSR, in the European lands of People's Democracy, in the great Chinese People's Republic, and, soon to be in many other countries.

Stalin was a creative Marxist, the most effective of his period. Continuing the historic theoretical achievements of the great Lenin, Stalin raised the science of Marxism-Leninism to new, unprecedented heights.

AMONG STALIN'S many basic contributions was his mag-



GREETING FROM CHILDREN ON HIS 70th BIRTHDAY: Moscow children are shown presenting Stalin with bouquets of flowers during a meeting at the Bolshoi Theatre in December 1949 to celebrate the Soviet leader's 70th birthday.

FOR 30 YEARS he worked side by side with Lenin, building and guiding the great Rev-

(Continued on Page 10)

On the Way

The 'Patriotic' Jackals On Stalin's Death

By ABNER W. BERRY

WITH UTTER LACK OF TASTE and with the morality of jackals, the Big Money newspapers have marked the death of Joseph Stalin, one of the truly great men of our era, with torrents of undocumented accusations and slanders. They have brought shame to our nation in the eyes of the world, not alone by bad taste, but by their efforts to corrupt American opinion with half-truths and malicious distortions.

Joseph Stalin, an authority on the liberation of nations, is pictured by these pen prostitutes as an "imperialist," who ruled over a "Soviet empire."

This could be written off as illiterate prattle if there were not other and more sinister motives behind it. For these writers who, without exception, are inventing newer and wider lies about a new kind of world working class leader, seek to use their lies to cover up the real empires and the real despots. And their spurious "patriotism" has about it the same quality as that "patriotism" with which Hitler drugged the German people and as a consequence dragged the entire world into a bloody war. That war, according to Hitler, had as its purpose the curtailing of Stalin's influence.

STALIN'S TEACHER, VLADIMIR I. LENIN, in an article written on Dec. 12, 1914, titled the National Pride of Great Russians, outlined the working class attitude on nations and nationality which has been adhered to ever since by Stalin and the Soviet Government.

"We are filled with national pride," Lenin wrote, "and therefore we particularly hate our slavish past (in which the noble landowners led the muzhiks into war to stifle the freedom of Hungary, Poland, Persia, China) and our slavish present, in which the same landowners, aided by capitalists, lead us into war to stifle Poland and the Ukraine, to throttle the democratic movement in Persia and China, to strengthen the gang of Romanovs, Bobrinskys, Furishkeviches that covers with shame our Great-Russian national dignity. It is nobody's fault if he is born a slave, but a slave who is not only alien to the struggle for his freedom but also justifies and eulogizes his slavery (for instance, by calling the throttling of Poland, the Ukraine, etc., a 'defense of the fatherland' of the Great-Russians) such a slave is a knave and a scoundrel who arouses a just feeling of indignation, contempt and loathing."

WHAT the "patriots" of old Russia were trying to do for the Czar, our American "patriots" seek to do for the trusts and the cartels—to the shame of American national pride and at the expense of international good will. For these faceless exploiters of colonial empires hate the name of Stalin fully as much as the Czarists hated Lenin—and with good cause. For it was Stalin who developed for the world's workers the truly patriotic program on the national question, a program which joined to the struggle of the workers the struggle of the oppressed nations and colonies.

"Leninism," wrote Stalin in his pamphlet Foundations of Leninism, published in 1924, "laid bare this shocking incongruity (of limiting the national question to Europe), tore down the wall between whites and blacks, between Europeans and Asians, between the 'cultured' and 'uncultured' slaves of imperialism and thus linked the national question with the question of the colonies. By this the national question was transformed from a specific question, affecting the internal policies of a particular state, into a world question of the emancipation of the oppressed people in the dependencies and colonies from the yoke of imperialism."

IT WAS ON THE BASIS of this program, begun by Lenin and further developed by Stalin, that the Soviet Union, the first state to be controlled by workers, was able to consolidate itself. How different is this from the "free enterprise" imperialist states.

The next time someone mentions the "slaveworld" in connection with Stalin and the Soviet Union let us ask:

Do you mean Africa where, except for Ethiopia, Liberia and Egypt, nearly 200,000,000 black Africans live under the absolute rule of foreign-imposed white supremacy governments? Do you mean the 77,000,000 Asians and Africans ruled over by the French imperialists, or the more than 100,000,000 spread around the world ruled over by the British? Do you mean the 10,000,000 American Negroes who live without full citizenship rights and political representation in the southern United States? Do you mean the millions of South and Central Americans who toil and sweat for United Fruit, Standard Oil and Anaconda Copper, and whose governments are dominated by the men of monopoly capital from the North American colossus?

Let every American ask these pundits who see all and know all just how many Russian rubles are invested in colonial holdings anywhere in the world. Explain to us how a country without private capitalists can exploit foreign holdings. For this is why Stalin is hated. He led a nation which proved that private capital and the disgraceful colonialism which it spawned could be dispensed with. And in doing so inspired the slaves of capital in factory and on plantation with a vision of the future in which men could live without hate and prosper without competition and war. It is to destroy that vision that capitalist newspapers are giving us such an exhibition of gangster-like boorishness passing as "patriotism."

\$15.6 Billion Give-Away Program for Corporations

Pot o' Gold for Tycoons; No Tax Cut for Workers

By ROB F. HALL

THE Eisenhower Administration says the people cannot have a tax cut. But that same administration is continuing a "Pot of Gold" give-away program under which corporations have gotten free \$15.6 billion worth of war plants.

This is the Big Steal of our times, exceeding even the railroad land-grabs of the last quarter of the 19th century. It was made possible under a provision in the revenue act of 1950.

It is known as "quick tax amortization," and it works like this:

• In "normal" times, a corporation which builds a new plant is permitted to deduct one-twentieth of the cost of the plant each year for 20 years from its profit statement, for tax purposes.

Thus a corporation which builds a \$20 million dollar plant can deduct \$1 million each year from its showing of profits and pay a tax on what remains.

• Under the quick amortization plan, a corporation which builds a war plant can charge one-fifth of the cost of that plant against its tax bill each year for five years.

EXAMPLE: Corporation XYZ builds a war plant for \$25 million. It goes to the Defense Production Administration (DPA) and asks for a "certificate of necessity." The DPA officials (who probably worked for the corporation in former years) okay the deal, and rule that 80 percent of the cost of the plant or \$20 million should have the privilege of "quick amortization."

... Let us suppose XYZ, Inc., makes an annual profit of \$5 million. Under normal amortization, XYZ would deduct \$1 million for depreciation and pay taxes (57 percent) on \$4 million. Under "quick amortization," XYZ will deduct \$4 million and pay on only \$1 million. If in one year, XYZ's profits should drop to \$4 million, the corporation would pay no taxes at all.

Thus at the end of five years, much of the cost of the plant—more than 75%—has been defrayed by the government, which is to say, the people, in tax exemptions. The title of the plant rests securely with the corporation.

Moreover, in figuring prices the government must pay for the arms manufactured in this plant, XYZ can claim that its profits are small, thereby justifying higher prices.

FORMER SECRETARY of



C. E. WILSON
General Motors Got Millions



the Interior Oscar Chapman, who opposed this tax grab, pointed out that it "would deprive the Treasury of tax revenues from one source which . . . would have to be made up by heavier taxes on other parts of our economy."

The House Committee on Executive Expenditures, in a report filed May 28, 1951, said it was "the biggest bonanza that ever came down the Government pike."

A similar program was provided by the Congress during World War II for the purpose of stimulating arms production. But during that war, certificates of necessity were issued for a total of only \$6 billion of privately-financed facilities.

Labor economists estimate that the give-away program is costing the taxpayers \$1.2 billion a year. That is the amount of taxes the corporation would be paying annually on these plants if this program had not been undertaken or if it were repealed.

BUT THIS is only a part of the story. If the corporations were not able to deduct (conceal is a better word) part of their profits under the phony "depreciation" heading, they would be subject to higher taxes under the excess profits tax. It is therefore impossible to get a very precise estimate as to exactly how much the people are being rooked by this program.

The largest beneficiaries of the program have been the largest corporations. A study prepared by the Public Affairs Institute in Washington pointed out that it has enabled "the established producers to maintain their dominant position in their respective industries."

The biggest plums went to the steel trust. As of last September, primary metal industries got \$3,267, 800,000. Public utilities got \$1.5 billion; chemicals \$1.4 billion; and oil and coal \$1 billion.

Running through the names of the corporations which have

benefitted by this deal, one finds many which are now represented directly in Eisenhower's cabinet. Charlie Wilson's General Motors, for instance, got \$250 million. One of Treasury Secretary George Humphrey's corporations—National Steel—got \$38 million as of June 1951, and the other—W. A. Hanna of Cleveland—got \$85 million.

Detroit Edison with which Budget Director Joseph Dodge is connected, got \$120 million.

Other recipients include U. S. Steel: \$490 million by the end of 1951; Bethlehem, \$257 million.

ONE ASPECT of the give-away program which has already been noted by the CIO and other unions is that it provides a clever way to have the government and the taxpayers finance run-away plants for Big Business.

A DPA publication admitted that "of plants costing \$1 million or more for which certificates of necessity for rapid tax write-offs were granted for the first 18 months of the Korean war, more than four-fifths of the proposed facilities were to be located outside the central cities of the country's industrial metropolitan areas."

One of the most recent reports of DPA (Oct. 1952) revealed that 30 percent of the certificates had been granted for plants to be constructed in the Southern states. These states are the weakest with respect to unionization. Emil Rieve, president of the CIO textile workers recently declared that 85 percent of the Southern textile workers were unorganized.

An industrial invasion of the South and other unorganized areas was planned at a meeting of big corporation heads in September 1950 held in New York. C. E. Wilson of General Electric, who was shortly after to head up DPA in the Truman Administration urged this "decentralization of industry" in order to "increase efficiency and offset the growing power of labor."

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

Big Business Buys the Government

By FEDERATED PRESS

What can be done to end the "purchasing" of high public offices, including the Presidency and seats in Congress, by rich men and corporations which expect government favors in return for the huge sums they contribute to election campaign "slush funds"? This is not a partisan problem because both parties raise and spend slush funds. It is no new problem, but it is becoming a bigger and bigger danger to democracy, and Congress is doing less and less about it.

Machinists Monthly Journal

It's Not Necessary To Bamboozle Americans

For more than 160 years the American people have proved themselves willing to sacrifice for their country. In times of danger, they were told the truth, and they responded nobly. Is it necessary now for government leaders to bamboozle our people? For the same 160 years Uncle Sam caused great changes in the world, by simply setting an inspiration example of increasing political freedom and economic progress for the common man. . . . Is that time-tried way of "winning friends and influencing people" no longer good enough? Is it necessary now to put our chief reliance on "psychological warfare," a black propaganda and the "Big Lie" technique? And are those new methods backfiring against our own people?

Labor

Ike Gets a Warning

Joe McCarthy is going to keep an eye on the Eisenhower administration. "find nothing to investigate in it yet," says the junior Senator from Wisconsin. Gen. Eisenhower should note that last word: "yet." It could cause him a lot of grief for McCarthy, it's said, is keeping an eye on the White House in more ways than one. And Ike might keep well an eye on McCarthy in turn, for the man from the cheese state doesn't care over whom he clambers to reach his objective.

Peoria, Ill., Labor Temple News

Labor's Answer

The AFL has called upon its affiliated unions to press for higher wages this year in order to prevent a depression in the year immediately ahead. . . . One of the basic facts of our economic system is that the great body of consumers is composed of farmers and wage earners. When the worker is idle and the farmer is not earning the cost of producing our food, the foundation of our purchasing power is destroyed, and even a stepped up military program wouldn't be sufficient to stave off an economic collapse. . . . The only way we can stabilize our economy on a high standard of living is to make certain that the wage earners and farmers have purchasing power to consume the output of our factories and farms.

Rochester Labor News

The LaFollette Era

It is tragic indeed that it took suicide to bring the great name of LaFollette to public attention. The death of Robert M. LaFollette Jr. recalls an era of greatness in American liberalism that stemmed from the soil of the midwest. . . . Young Bob's most lasting contribution to organized labor was his 1937 investigation of violations of free speech and the rights of labor. This committee's report listed 1,475 firms which were clients of detective agencies for "espionage, strikebreaking, guards in connection with labor disputes, or similar services." He revealed that Pinkerton spies—hired by employers—were operating in practically every union in the country, 100 of them holding union offices.

Federated News (Chicago AFL)

People Kept in Dark

A highranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, Carl Anderson (R, Minn.), has warned cooperatives providing electricity to farm families not to print voting records of their congressmen. He told the Natl. Rural Electrification Assn. to "be very careful not to be a party to the publication of these so-called voting records and 'smear sheets' that are put out around election time. . . . Rep. Anderson thus declared the people should be kept in the dark as to how their representatives vote. We thought that issue had been settled in 1776, Congressman. Have you something to hide?"

San Diego Labor Leader

Look Who's Running

Who's running the State Dept.? From the way things have been going in the last couple weeks it looks like the man giving the orders is Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.). (McCarthy) isn't happy confined

The State Dept.

to the legislative branch of government; he wants to run the executive branch too. And so far he has been getting away with it, for the executive branch has jumped every time McCarthy said too.

IUE-CIO News



OF COURSE YOU'RE ABLE TO WORK... SINCE WHEN DO YOU TIGHTEN SCREWS WITH YOUR HEAD?

Cite Stalin's Achievements

(Continued from Page 8)

nificant work on the national question. He not only elucidated the deep complexities of this intricate question, but in the USSR he translated these theories into action, in the building of a system of society in which all the various peoples of the Soviet state live together in unity and equality.

Stalin's teachings on the national question were a source of great inspiration to our Party in its theoretical analysis of the status of the oppressed Negro people as a subject nation in the South fighting for liberation. The most slanderous distortion of Stalin's work, which is permeated with humanism and the principle of freedom and equality for all nations and peoples, is the present warmongering attempt of reactionaries to misrepresent the struggle against Zionism, the tool of American imperialism, as anti-Semitism.

Stalin, among his innumerable theoretical achievements, was also the world's leading authority on the colonial question. He gave a brilliant demonstration of this fact when, 20 years ago, he clearly pointed out the main path along which the Chinese Revolution has since marched to a world-shaking victory. Of all the theoretical and practical work of Stalin, none is more terrifying to the world bourgeoisie than his analysis of imperialist colonialism and his contributions to the movements for liberation of the colonial and oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. For they now see the whole capitalist colonial world system collapsing about their heads.

STALIN'S PARAMOUNT achievement has been the victorious building of Socialism in the USSR. This immense task presented innumerable difficult

problems, all of them unique in human history. But Stalin, a supreme master of Marxist-Leninist theory, was able to lead the great Soviet Communist Party to the solution of these problems in terms of a swiftly growing Soviet economy and a leaping forward in the peoples' welfare. Stalin's long ideological struggle with the Trotskyites and other wreckers-opportunists during the 1920's and 1930's was the most complex in political history.

His development of the Leninist theory that it was possible to build Socialism in one country, the USSR, ranked with the very greatest achievements in the entire history of world political science. The very fate of humanity depended upon its outcome. A victory for counter-revolutionary Trotskyism would have meant the downfall of the Socialist Revolution. But Stalin was able to point the way to avoid this disaster and to transform the Soviet land into the most powerful country in the world.

STALIN MADE other basic contributions to Marxist-Leninist theory. He was the major force in working out the theory and practice of the People's Front, of People's Democracy, and the road to Socialism, achievements of the most profound importance to the workers and other democratic and peace forces of the world.

During the past years, with the great breadth of understanding which characterized him, Stalin gave major theoretical leadership in widespread areas of the sciences, of art and literature, of linguistics, and history, thus adding immensely to the advance of the culture of humanity. Fittingly enough, he climaxed his great theoretical achievements by his epoch-

making new work, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." In this final work, Stalin greatly enriched Marxism-Leninism by his discovery and formulation of the main economic law of monopoly capitalism, and the main economic law of Socialism. He charted the course of the gradual transition towards Communism, along which the Soviet Union is now magnificently advancing.

THE WARMONGERS, with headquarters in Wall Street, are trying to exploit the death of Stalin to intensify war hysteria and to further their drive toward war. By frightening the people, they are trying to lay the basis for widening the war in Korea into an attack against People's China. They even dream of an attack directly against the USSR. Such a criminally adventurist course, which greatly underestimates the invincible might of the Soviet Union, can only lead to overwhelming military disaster for the United States. The people of the United States must be on guard against the suicidal war maneuvers of Big Business.

The Wall Street imperialists are alarming the people with wild statements to the effect that there will be a struggle over leadership in the USSR and that this could lead to dangerous war adventures. Therefore, they shout, the efforts to arm the capitalist world must be redoubled. They have mobilized their whole propaganda staff to spew forth this warmongering hysteria.

Such assertions are brazen lies against which the workers, the Negro people and other democratic forces must be keenly on guard. There will be no "struggle for leadership" in the USSR.

The great Communist Party built by Lenin and Stalin, is

unitedly carrying forward the great task of building Communism and of advancing world peace. The situation now is totally different from what it was in the late 1920's, when Trotsky began his reckless bid for power. Then the Party, still relatively weak and infested by opportunist elements, was facing difficult internal problems of growth, and it was possible for the irresponsible Trotskyites and others, for a time, to make a show of struggle. But today the Party situation is fundamentally changed.

The Party is solidly united on the basis of the Stalin policies. The loss of Stalin is a terrible blow; but the invincible Party will march on without pause. One of Stalin's greatest achievements was his cultivation of a highly trained Marxist-Leninist leadership, recognized and loved by the peoples of the Soviet Union, who will guide the Party firmly in any situation. Talk of an internal crisis in the CPSU is nothing but war propaganda.

THE AMERICAN people may be sure that the policy of the Soviet Government, in the future, as in the past, will continue to be one of the defense and cultivation of world peace. The fight for peace flows directly out of the Socialist character of the Soviet society. Peace is an inseparable expression of the whole Soviet system. The Soviet Government will persist in its efforts to maintain world peace in the face of the warlike aggression of American imperialism. It will continue along the path of the 35-year-long consistent peace policy of Lenin and Stalin based on the recognition that the peaceful co-existence of the countries of Socialism and capitalism are both possible and desirable.

In his concluding speech at the XIX Congress of the CPSU, the last speech before his death, Stalin issued a clarion call to the peoples of the world to unite their forces in the common struggle for democratic liber-

ties, for peace, for national independence and the sovereignty of all peoples and nations. He called upon the working class of the capitalist countries and their Communist and Workers' Parties to pick up and carry forward the banner of democratic liberties, abandoned and betrayed by the bourgeoisie. This struggle for democracy, for the people's elementary democratic rights, will go on, here as everywhere else.

STALIN IS DEAD, but his profound words, his brilliant achievements and his indomitable Communist spirit will live forever in the memory and affection of the peoples in the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy, and among the countless millions of oppressed throughout the capitalist world.

STALIN WAS GREAT because he understood the sufferings, hopes, and aspirations of the toiling masses of the world; and because he knew how to organize the peoples for victorious struggle against their exploiters and oppressors.

The best way that our Party and other progressive forces in this country can honor the memory and work of the great Stalin is to redouble our struggle to unite the American working class, the people as a whole, against predatory Wall Street Big Business in its efforts to win world domination through war.

The Communist Party of the United States continues the struggle for peace, democracy and economic security undaunted by the persecutions and harassments now directed against it. Stalin has shown the sure road for the peoples of the world to peace, democracy and Socialism.

We American Communists lower our banners in honor of the great Stalin.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN
PETTIS PERRY
For the National Committee,
Communist Party, U.S.A.

on the SCOREBOARD

What Made the AAU Pick Ashenfelter?

By JOSEPH CACETTO
By Federated Press

THE OUTSTANDING amateur athlete in America last year, according to the Amateur Athletic Union, was Horace Ashenfelter. The AAU awarded Ashenfelter its James E. Sullivan Memorial trophy for 1952.

Just how the Sullivan winners are picked is one of the private mysteries of the AAU. The AAU isn't as high-toned as the Forest Hills crowd, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Assn., which runs tennis. It has a high concentration of beef and beer-fed former cops and aldermen. But within its own bailiwick it is as tight a monopoly as any.

So far there have been 23 Sullivan award winners. The first, in 1930, was the grand slam winner in golf, Bobby Jones. Among the others have been such athletes as Cornelius Warmerdam, the greatest of the pole vaulters, and Bob Mathias, twice winner of the Olympic decathlon.

But some of the other winners, looked at 10 or more years later, seem a shade obscure. And two things strike you as you read the whole list.

TRACK STARS dominate the AAU list. Of the 23 winners, 14 were trackmen. Two of the winners have been golfers. Two others were football players—both from West Point. Two were scullers who strained their backs rowing in comparative privacy with no

onlookers to cheer or heckle. To round out the list, there were a tennis player, an ice skater and a swimmer.

The other point you can't miss is the fact that the list is lily-white. And this is downright startling.

The AAU concentrates on track because that is the sport it runs. Other amateur games have their own combines and overlords. And it happens that track is one of the sports where Negro athletes have made their greatest contribution.

Back in 1932, the only double winner the U. S. had in the Olympic Games of that year was Eddie Tolan, the great Negro sprinter who won both the 100- and 200-meter dashes. The award went to a weight thrower and decathlon man, Jim Bausch.

According to the wording of the AAU award, the trophy goes to the athlete who "by his (or her) performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship."

Could anyone have done more for sportsmanship than Jesse Owens when he took four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin and humbled no less a racist than Adolf Hitler? And was there ever a more outstanding performer than Owens?

Women, too, have had a hard time catching the eye of the AAU leaders. Only one woman, the swimmer Ann Curtis, has ever won the Sullivan trophy. It's had to

COMING NEXT WEEK

The late Jim Jeffries—Highlights and His Big Mistake—by sports editor Lester Rodney.

Plus—Starting to analyze the coming big league races, team by team.

see how anyone could have contributed more to sportsmanship than Babe Didrickson in the years when she was forcing men to recognize that the weaker sex wasn't so very weak after all.

Ashenfelter, the latest Sullivan winner, won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki. He was hardly the most outstanding American performer at the Helsinki games.

ONE OF THE most amazing performances of 1952 was the comeback of Harrison Dillard, another of the great Negro stars. He might have been considered for the Sullivan award in 1948 when he won the Olympic 100-meter race after missing out in his own event, the 110-meter high hurdles. And then, four years later, he came back to win the high hurdles.

Perhaps the greatest of the Olympic runners in 1952 was Mal Whitfield, winner of the 800-meter run. He was another repeat winner from 1948, a true sign of caliber. Whitfield, too, is a Negro.

But Ashenfelter was especially noteworthy in one way. He was not the favorite in his event. Picked to win was a Russian named Kazantsev. Ashenfelter beat Kazantsev in the stretch. Did the AAU figure that an upset win over a Russian added extra luster to an Olympic gold medal? (Especially since he is an FBI man).

Maybe Ashenfelter ought to give Kazantsev an assist for winning the Sullivan trophy.

Bride, despite their limitations, certainly made their contribution to the uplifting of the American worker.

And the names keep coming out of the past but we do not have the space to do them justice.

NEARER our own day we meet such names as Tom Mooney and the MacNamara brothers who suffered, by persecution and jailings, for the cause of labor.

The heroic Irish labor leader James Connolly—executed by the British in 1916 for his leadership of the Dublin Easter Revolt—worked as a union organizer and Socialist speaker in the U. S. for ten years.

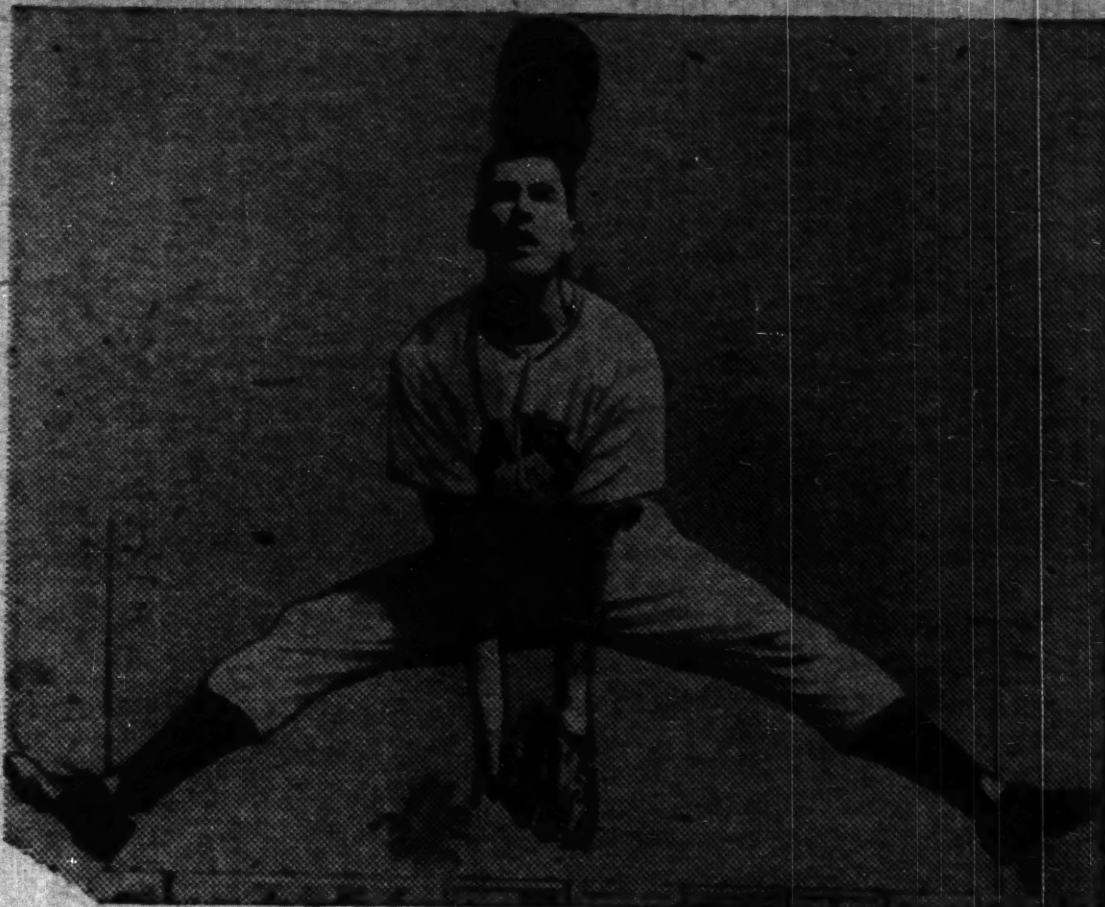
Jim Larkin, who led the Dublin general strike of 1913, came to the U. S. in 1914 to collect funds for Irish labor, was jailed in almost every state of the Union, was refused permission to leave the country (on the orders of the British foreign office) and then jailed in Sing Sing for three years following the Palmer Raids—being finally deported. Larkin was a founder of the American Communist Party.

IN OUR DAY we have only to remember the contributions of such working-class leaders of Irish extraction as William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, to show that the great militant traditions of the Irish people in the building of a better America have not been completely lost.

However, it is hardly sufficient on St. Patrick's Day to recall those contributions. It is also necessary to point out that the MacCarthys and the McCurrans are symptomatic of reaction's attempt to use the Irish-American workers as a shield in this latest effort to stop the march of progress, to put back the clock of history.

It will fail of course. The Irish-American worker in common with all American workers will see to that. But its failure can be hastened by reuniting the Irish worker with his great traditions of class struggle, which, combined with his present-day trade union militancy, can be a powerful force in the labor movement of the U. S.

The Worker SPORTS Meet the Giants' New Shortstop!



DARYL SPENCER has probably won himself a job with the Giants and made a second or third baseman out of Capt. Alvin Dark. The long legged 23-year-old rookie is 6-2½, comes out of Wichita, Kansas, where he graduated East High School in '46 and went on to Wichita U. He works as a draftsman during the offseason.

Spencer made his pro debut in 1949 with Paul's Valley of the Sooner State League and set a league home run record with 23 and drove in 112 runs on a .286 batting average. Moved up to the Class A Western League in '50, Daryl hit .281 and again hit 23 homers to show he could assimilate a steady advance. In '51 he moved up to the Double A Southern Association and fell off to .251 at bat but his overall performance was still good enough to put him in the league's all star game and

moved him up to Triple A Minneapolis last year.

There, as high as you can go short of the majors, he batted .294, highest ever for him, with 27 homers. A smooth, far ranging shortstop of the Marty Marion type with a projectile throw, he figures to improve the Giant defense by covering more ground than Dark at the vital spot. He has been called by some observers the top prospect among all 1952 minor league players, since it is rare to get a flashy fielding shortstop who is also a dangerous hitter.

Manager Leo Durocher, an old shortstop himself, says he hasn't seen as good looking a rookie shortstop since a kid named Pee-wee Reese checked in at Ebbets Field in 1941. He likes the fact that the young man pulls the ball for good distance to left—which means home runs at the Polo Grounds.

Wage Tax, Fare Hike, Rent Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

real estate tax. Here are the consumer levies that Dewey has suggested the Mayor impose:

- A penny sales tax on a glass of beer—\$7,000,000.
- A tax on coin-operated amusement machines—\$1,000,000.
- A \$5 fee for overnight parking—\$20,000,000.
- A parking meter charge—\$5,000,000.
- A tax on movie theatre admissions—\$12,000,000.

EVERY ONE of these tolls hits the consumer in one form or another; not a single proposed levy would place the burden on "those most able to pay."

The Governor and his Republican-controlled legislature have rejected a stock transfer tax, an unincorporated and business franchise levy, a full 2½ percent charge on big business property, a tax on corporation profits—have made clear, in other words, that the new taxes will fall only on workers, consumers and tenants.

Despite the steamroller tactics of GOP leaders who hope to jam through all these measures by March 21, the experiences of the rent struggle are proof that the people can yet stop the Wall Street juggernaut in the legisla-

ture.

The 15 percent rent bill with its decontrol threat is due for debate by Tuesday. Since March 3 it has been kept bottled up in committee by the tenants who refused to become disheartened by the overwhelming Republican majority and mounted a counter-offensive which thus far has stalled swift passage of the measure.

WITH CIO, independent and AFL locals showing increasing militancy on this issue, and such diverse organizations as the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow, the Americans for Democratic Action, Liberal Party, American Labor Party, Protestant clergymen, Democratic clubs and rank and file Republican voters, joined in united opposition, hopes are rising that the full blow of the rent increase drive may be blunted.

Evidence of public effectiveness in stopping landlords—when the people are aroused and in motion—are the amendments already wrung from the Temporary State Commission on Rents. These would bar property owners from passing on any realty tax to tenants and prohibit rent increases in dwellings which do not comply with housing and building regulations.

Hail Traditions of Irish

(Continued from Page 4)

tivist Know-Nothing propaganda attacked them as "the scum of the earth" and "wild Irish." In New York and New England, Irish churches, schools and convents were burned to the ground.

An employers' spokesman pointed out: "When they receive employment are they not the first to insist on higher wages (and) in the cant language—to strike?"

Irish workers became pioneers in the organization of the trade union movement.

SO THEY ORGANIZED.

In the textile mills the women worked from sunup to sundown, slept in a company boarding house under the watchdog eyes of a company landlady whose duty it was to report everything to the bosses. Strikes shook the industry and attempts at mass-unionization were made. Kate Mullaney's name stands out for her leadership of the Troy Collar Workers Union. Later, she became one of the founders and leaders of the National Labor Union, the first attempt at national union organization in the U. S.

The men worked at the dangerous and tough occupations associated with the clearing of forests, the draining of wastelands, building of railroads, digging of canals, mining in coal pits, roustabouts on cotton steamers, etc.

Conditions were inhuman; the theory was propagated by the bosses that an Irishman's life was expendable anyway and when one was killed another always filled his shoes.

Violence shook the Pennsylvania coalfields as the miners fought the operators. Boss-propaganda pictured a sinister Irish organization dedicated to the killing of the operators. Out of this grew the "Molly Maguire conspiracy" and the judicial murder of ten Irish miners. Twenty others received penal servitude sentences. A Pinkerton detective's "evidence" was used as cover for the frameup.

John Walsh led "the great long-suffering" leader John Mac-

strike" of 1875. Starvation drove them back to the pits. "We are beaten," Walsh admitted, "forced by the unrelenting necessities of our wives and children to accept terms . . . we could never under any other circumstances have been forced to accept."

Two years later came the greatest strike in American history up to then—this time on the railroads. Thousands of troops were mobilized, scores of strikers were killed, as the spontaneous movement spread from coast to coast. In Reading, Pa., an Irish regiment refusing to act against their fellows, mutinied and joined the strikers. The effort went down to defeat anyway.

THESE WERE the highlights. But other names come to us now out of the mist of history to tell stories of heroism which should be—but unfortunately are not—part of the folklore today of Irish-American labor.

Names like the pioneer trade-unionist mechanic Hewitt, a veritable one-man evangelical movement for labor, who tramped the roads of New England preaching—"the need for the laborer to take the business of reform in his own hands and show himself a man."

Samuel P. Cummins, a prominent Massachusetts labor leader in the 1860's who played a major role in the formation of the National Labor Union.

J. P. MacDonnell, leader of the United Irish Workers, who led his organization into the International Workingmen's Association, and became editor of the IWA's English organ the "Labor Standard." MacDonnell was a Marxist and a Fenian, a co-worker of Marx in the first international congresses, and a labor leader who organized thousands of workers.

The San Francisco printer, Kennedy, who fought for an 8-hour day and was active in the National Labor Union.

Peter Maguire, co-founder with Gompers of the AFL, and the con-

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She Faces Prison In Fascist Portugal

By ELIZABETH RUSSELL

ON ELLIS ISLAND, first United States concentration camp, Mrs. Eulalia Mendes Figueiredo is fighting deportation to fascist Portugal. There the labor camps of Dictator Salazar await her as a longtime supporter of democracy and trade-unionism.

For more than 25 years this small slim woman has fought beside her fellow-workers in the textile mills, shoe factories and garment shops of New England and New York. She has helped lead many victories, and she has learned from the temporary defeats; and now, in token of her effectiveness as an American trade union leader, she is marked for banishment from the land of the free.

The Government's charge against Eula Figueiredo is that she once joined the Communist Party. For under the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, an action which was legal at the time it was done can now be turned into a crime.

Eula Figueiredo was born in Portugal a year after that country became (briefly) a republic. She was brought to the U. S. a year after the woman suffrage amendment was ratified. But that was probably the last time she arrived late on the scene, for even as a teen-ager she was in the forefront of the struggle to make a reality of the American dream of freedom and equality.

WHEN SHE WAS 14, Eula's father got sick and her mother lost her job. As the oldest child of this working-class family, then living in New Bedford, Eula went to work in a textile mill. The benevolent state of Massachusetts was concentrating most of its energies on framing and murdering two other foreign-born Americans named Sacco and Vanzetti. Thousands of little Eulas and their brothers sweated away their childhood in the textile mills. Only a long, hard struggle had won for them the 44-hour week which allowed them a theoretical four hours for continuation school.

At 18, Eula began working the full 48-hour week, and her paycheck went from \$7.90 to \$9.35. And this was in 1928, at the height of the fabulous "prosperity" which never reached the workers! The textile bosses didn't even wait for the Wall Street bust. They announced their wage cut in 1928, and the unskilled workers began to organize. The 18-year-old Eula was a member of the strike committee and spent some time in jail along with other militant women workers.

FINDING HERSELF black-



MRS. EULALIA FIGUEIREDO

listed in the industry, she worked in shoe factories and garment shops. Later she became an organizer for the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America, and she played an important part in organizing the New Bedford local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which she is a charter member. At the time of her latest arrest, in January of this year, she was working in New York, a member of ILGWU Local 22.

And so Eula Figueiredo has no illusions about the real reasons for her present situation. Nor is she a stranger to the bosses' jails. At 42, her early-graying hair emphasizing bright dark eyes, she has a confidence that grows out of her understanding of the working-class struggle for decent wages and human dignity.

She knows she is fighting the same reactionary forces that paid children 17 cents an hour in the mills and sent police and troops to break strikes.

She knows that the drive for super-profits, unable to stop the unions, bid for a better life for all workers, has seized on the McCarran-Walter law to deport militant workers.

And most clearly she sees that this unconstitutional law is a sharp sword aimed at severing family ties, tearing mothers from children, exiling husbands from wife, in an attempt to frighten millions into conformity with a war-mongering, union-busting government.

THE FIGHT of Eula Figueiredo—and for Claudia Jones, Katherine Hyndman and many other American women who have helped build America—is the fight of us all.

An organization named the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans has been most effective in highlighting the breadth of the struggle against

these cruel deportations. It has reached thousands of housewives and working women, urging them to demand of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, that he stop deportation proceedings against Eula Figueiredo. Printed postcards for this purpose, together with literature on the subject, may be obtained from the National Women's Appeal at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Many of Eula Figueiredo's union sisters have demonstrated their awareness of the issues involved, and have organized a Dressmakers' Committee in her defense.

There is little time left. Weeks dwindle into days as Eula's appeal awaits the final decision. Her hopes lie to a great extent in the American women whose struggle she has made her own.

Women Readers Write

Getting Time for Activity

Miami, Fla.

Dear "Worker-Mother"—

Though I am a long way off, and not on vacation either, I read your letter in the Sunday Worker of Feb. 8 with great interest and sympathy.

I have thought about your problem since, and although I cannot speak from my personal experience, since I am not as overburdened as you are, not having any children and with my husband and I sharing all housework equally, I would like to tell you the conclusions I have come to: Let me begin this way. The reason why there is an insufficient understanding of the problems, difficulties of women under our system in the progressive movement today, is exactly because there is not enough women like you in it to tell everybody what they are. No matter how sympathetic our

progressive men are, it is difficult for them to put themselves into our place and understand the day to day drudgery, the day to day being pushed in the back, being treated with condescension, lack of respect, being considered as an object with bust, hips and legs, etc., etc., which is the atmosphere in which women live in our country. For this reason women like you are very valuable to the progressive movement and could make a real contribution. I am sure you and your husband know how crucial women are to any social movement, not only through sheer numbers but because of the influence they exert on their children and husbands. And especially today, to awaken the American people to the dangers of war, it is imperative for us to reach the working class mothers and wives. We have not been able to do this to the extent we would like, partly because we are not clear enough and forceful enough on the woman question to make a dent, to attract the attention of women. Therefore, at the present time to bring women like you into active struggle is very important.

What I am driving at is this. No matter how developed and valuable your husband is, no matter how much responsibility he has, I do believe it is his obligation, to see to it, that you have at least some time during the week to give to political work. It is his responsibility to see to it that you are developing politically.

With sisterly greetings,
A WORKING WIFE.

Newark, N.J.

Editor, Woman's Page:

I wonder why there is so much male chauvinism deep-rooted in the minds of our progressive women workers?

One letter on the Woman's Page in The Worker of Feb. 3, 1953, expresses the following opinion:

"Job and home are still all I can do. There is no question that his voluntary work is more important than mine."

Why? Why underestimate ourselves as to the importance of our activity? Why underestimate our ability to do so and join this ranks, who continue to keep us at the stage of second class citizenship?

As expressed in one of the recent letters on Woman's Page: "Male chauvinism in our ranks is holding back the activity the same way as white chauvinism."

We women have a special problem, which we cannot solve by underestimating ourselves, but by joining the fight of all oppressed people from whom we are a part of.

A WOMAN WORKER.



Ted Tinsley Says

Now We Know

THE WAR of the Washington-financed French government against the people of Vietnam is far away, and perhaps a little unreal to us. Therefore we should be thankful to Homer Bigart for explaining this war to us in a dispatch from the city of Saigon.

Bigart demonstrates that in fighting the Vietnamese (a war in which the French Government spends more money than it receives in Marshall Plan aid), the French are defending liberty, independence, freedom, democracy, love, honor, loyalty, mother love, and the right to own a cocker spaniel.

Of late, according to Bigart, great changes have taken place. The war wasn't always this good. But now there is even talk of allowing the Vietnamese people to have elections. Formerly the war was being fought for the inalienable right of the Vietnamese to have Bao Dai as their Emperor whether they wanted him or not. Once the elections go into effect, the war will be fought for their right to elect Bao Dai as Emperor whether they want him or not.

Pending this great change, Bigart writes that "the French civil administration is concentrating on attempts to retain economic controls. The Indo-Chinese market is an important prize—last year French exports to Indo-China exceeded in value 200,000,000,000 francs (\$571,000,000)." Thus we see that the war in Vietnam is a war for independence. Its purpose is to make the Vietnamese independent of the Vietnam market. Should the French ever win, which is highly unlikely, the Pentagon would step in to make the Vietnamese market independent of the French as well. The good fight goes on.

"The French," continues Bigart, "hope also to control banking, air transport, and merchant shipping." This demonstrates the freedom aspect of the war. Vietnam must be free of its banks, air transport, and merchant shipping. This will make Vietnam a bulwark against Communism under which, as everyone knows, the people would own their own banks, air transport and merchant shipping.

But Vietnam has no merchant fleet. Bigart explains this seeming contradiction by revealing that "the French expect that many French ships will fly the Vietnamese flag in order to avoid paying high wages

to the crews. Ships flying the flag of Vietnam will have the same rights as French ships."

So you see this is war for democracy, democracy for ships. But not for crews. It's all a question of preserving the freedom of the individual. Shall we stand by silent while the Vietnamese people are in danger of losing their "Western" right to receive lower wages than French crews?

In air transport, Bigart reveals that all the pilots are French, but by next year the ground crews may be Vietnamese. This is a great expression of the democratic right of the Vietnamese people to install French parts in French airplanes.

A curious aspect of the struggle lies in the special position of the French agents of Wall Street imperialism. The French, in Vietnam, can not be tried by Vietnamese courts. As King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia expressed it, "Why, a Frenchman could attempt to assassinate my family and we would be powerless to try him!" I'm not quite sure where this fits into the fight for liberty, independence, freedom, and democracy. Maybe Bigart will tell us in the next installment.

As you see, it's just another Korea-like struggle for great ideals!

Soviet Policy: Offer Peace, Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the most important changes:

Georgi M. Malenkov was named Chairman of the Council of Ministers, thereby becoming Premier. Named as Deputy Premiers were Lavrenti P. Beria, V. M. Molotov, Marshal N. Bulganin and Lazar Kaganovich.

The changes were announced to the world on Friday evening, little over 24 hours after Stalin had died. All day Saturday the Moscow radio repeated the announcement at regular intervals. Commented Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, "The cause of Lenin and Stalin is in reliable and strong hands."

THE SOVIET LEADERS had acted none too swiftly "to ensure the uninterrupted and correct leadership of the whole life of the

country, which in its turn demands the greatest degree of unity of leadership and the pervention of any kind of disarray and panic." The loss of Stalin was a heavy blow. And a tiny minority of mankind, the self-ordained champions of capitalist "freedom", moved instantly to strike down the entire cause of Lenin and Stalin.

A few hours after Stalin died, a spokesman of this minority gave newsmen in the New York headquarters of the United Nations his own wishful estimate of the moment. "The Eisenhower era begins as the Stalin era ends," said John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State in the first U. S. Cabinet ever to consist entirely of the top plant managers and militarists of the capitalist world's richest bankers.

Dulles set forth this minority's hope that the prestige of Stalin would "wane", and that parts of what he called "the Soviet orbit" would break away and return to the embrace of the minority. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of People's China, they hoped, would be lured by Tito's "independence." The European People's Democracies would return to what Dulles called "the free world."

EARLIER, even while Stalin lay mortally stricken from the bleeding arteries in his brain, the minority's spokesmen had hoped for a "struggle for the succession", a "revolt" inside the Kremlin itself.

Nor was the minority simply "hoping." Behind their "hopes" were long-laid plans. The Wall Street Journal of March 5 reported from Washington that "the men around Dulles and Eisenhower have immediately begun talking of an aggressive effort to exploit the Soviet situation—they would use all the tools of propaganda and more. . . ." The report was based on fact: after receiving the first word of Stalin's illness at 6 a.m. Wednesday, March 4, President Eisenhower summoned for a 7:30 a.m. meeting the sinister brother of Foster Dulles, spy-master Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency and wartime collaborator with General Canaris, Hitler's spy-chief. To this conference later came John Foster Dulles. And at 10:30 a.m. the so-called National Security Council, the clique of government officials, militarists and intelligence agents which has usurped Congress' war-making function, met for two hours and 35 minutes. Both Allen Dulles and C. D. Jackson, the ex-Fortune publisher whom Eisenhower named chief of his so-called "psychological warfare" board, attended.

THE Wall Street Journal report said the "men around Dulles and Eisenhower" decided to use propaganda which would be more than Voice of America stuff, and would "spread rumors and emphasize uncertainties." In addition, however, they were reported to have speculated on the possibility of promoting an uprising in some Eastern European country. "American and allied undercover agents might help organize it and even supply some arms secretly," the Journal reported.

In the days following the Na-

tional Security Council meeting:

• The Voice of America and other radio transmitters broadcasting to the socialist states exalted all previous attempts to beam lies to the sorrowing peoples, to sow confusion, create fear and panic.

• Lie centers of the minority's "freeworld," such as West Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Taipei, Tokyo and Washington, belched forth an endless stream of false reports, rumors, speculation, gossip and fairy tails.

• The Titoist conspirators, ready for any pretext to divert the Yugoslav people from their woes, announced the dispatch of troops to the borders of Albania and Bulgaria "to guard against disorders."

• The State Department and the U. S. High Commissioner to West Germany alleged that two Czech planes had shot down a U. S. military plane over the U. S. occupation zone, called it a "grave incident," instructed the U. S. Embassy in Prague to put pressure on the Czech government.

• While U. S. troops killed 23 and wounded 42 more Korean and Chinese prisoners of war on Yoncho Island POW camp in Korea, the U. S.-controlled voting majority in the United Nations again ignored the Soviet Union's proposal for an immediate ceasefire, and Foster Dulles told newsmen that the Eisenhower Administration would neither stop the killing nor offer a plan to end the war.

ALL THESE activities of the banker-minority and their followers spread confusion among the American people, heightened the war danger for the American people, aggravated the contradictions within the minority's "free world." Main victims of the "psychological war" appeared to be John Q. American Public. But out of the confusion one fact emerged:

It was the Soviet Union's might and the Socialist world's strength which deterred the minority from unleashing a new war; it was the illusion of Soviet weakness and disunity in the Socialist world which emboldened them to new acts of aggression.

THE MALENKOV GOVERNMENT and the governments of the countries of People's Democracy moved swiftly to shatter the minority's illusion. At the bier of Stalin before the mausoleum in Red Square, Malenkov declared:

"The strength and might of our state are the most important conditions for the successful construction of communism in our country. It is our sacred duty to continue to strengthen our great Socialist state, the bulwark of peace and security of peoples, tirelessly and in every way. . . ."

AND BERIA said: "The enemies of the Soviet state reckon that the heavy loss inflicted upon us will lead to disarray and confusion in our ranks. However, the calculations of the enemy are experiencing disappointment everywhere. . . . The workers, collective farm peasants and intelligentsia of our country can work calmly and confidently, knowing that the Soviet Government will solicitously and incessantly guard their rights, written in the Stalin Constitution. Let no one think that the enemies of the Soviet state may catch us unawares. Our heroic armed forces are equipped with all types of modern weapons for the defense of the Soviet land. Our soldiers and naval ratings, officers and generals, enriched by the experience of the great fatherland war, will know how to meet in the appropriate way any aggressor who may dare to attack our country."

Then Molotov added: "To be faithful and worthy continuers of Stalin means always to remember

and constantly to care about the strengthening of the Soviet Army and Navy, insuring the worthy preparedness of the Soviet armed forces in the event of any move of the aggressor against our country."

The three comrades of Stalin also pledged the new government would defend and strengthen the ties, friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the democratic bloc. Malenkov referred to the "heroic Korean people . . . defending the independence of their motherland," and the "courageous fight . . . being waged for freedom and national independence by the people of Vietnam."

BUT THE GREAT theme of the three speakers, before they lifted Stalin's body to their shoulders for the last few steps to its resting place on the left of Lenin, was the Stalin principle of peaceful co-existence.

"Our Soviet state has no aggressive aims and, on its part, does not permit intervention in the affairs of other states," said Molotov. "Our foreign policy is clear and comprehensible," said Beria. And Premier Malenkov spelled it out:

"The people of all lands know Comrade Stalin as the great ensign of peace. Comrade Stalin directed the supreme force of his genius toward the preservation of peace for the peoples of all countries."

"The foreign policy of the Soviet state, a policy of peace and friendship between peoples, forms a shattering barrier to the unleashing of a new war and is in conformity with the vital interests of all people. The Soviet Union has invariably been championing the defense of the cause of peace, for its interests are inseparable from the cause of peace the world over."

"The Soviet Union has waged and is waging a consistent policy for the preservation and stabilization of peace, a policy of struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, a policy of international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries, a policy based on the Lenin-Stalin premise of the possibility of the prolonged co-existence and peaceful competition of two different systems, capitalist and socialist."

"Stalin educated us in the spirit of boundlessly loyal service to the interests of the people. We are the true servants of the people, and the people want peace and late war. May it come to pass, the wish, sacred to all of us, of people to prevent the spilling of blood of millions of people and to insure peaceful construction of a happy life."

"In the sphere of foreign policy, our main care consists in not permitting a new war and in living in peace with all countries. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government

consider the most correct, essential and just foreign policy is the policy of peace among all peoples, based on a mutual trust, operative and supported by facts and confirmed by facts."

"The Government must serve their peoples faithfully, and the peoples thirst for peace and curse war. Criminal will be those Governments that will want to trick peoples and go against the sacred wish of peoples to maintain peace and prevent a new bloody massacre."

"The Communist Party and Soviet Government insist that a policy of peace between nations is the only correct policy that corresponds with the interests of all nations."

LAST WEEK, four days after the new Soviet Government was established, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of People's China, whose Premier, Chou En-lai, was a pull-bearer at the funeral of Stalin, gave his estimate of the moment:

"There can be no doubt that the camp of peace, democracy and socialism led by the Soviet Union will become even more solid and even more powerful." Small comfort to Dulles and company were these words, or his next: Chinese-Soviet friendship was "indestructible," he said. It generated forces that were "unlimited, inexhaustible and invincible."

Nor did the cold men of the war-organizing minority find comfort elsewhere, as one after another statesman of the Socialist world pledged to continue the cause of Lenin and Stalin, as more and more people of the capitalist world spoke out their love for the immortal name of Stalin.

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CLUB CINEMA presents Sergei Eisenstein's continued festival "Potemkin" (1925) recently judged "one of the greatest films of all time." "Romance" (1929) a rarely shown film abstraction. Friday, Saturday and Sunday continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER presents: "Hayseed Hop" (formerly known as a Barn Dance) Saturday evening, March 14. Folk and Square Dancing with a professional caller. Come in dungarees or what have you! Entertainment and refreshments. Donation \$1.00 at 200 W. 30th St. (B'way) N.Y.C.

HAVE A GAY SATURDAY Night by attending a social at the Jefferson School with entertainers Bob Carey and Lillian Goodman plus food, fun and dancing on Saturday, March 14. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.). Contr. \$1.

Brooklyn

JEWISH YOUNG FOLK SINGERS (Robert DeCormier, Madeline Horowitz, conducting). Second annual concert, Saturday, March 14—8:30 p.m. at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 130 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Song of the Forest," "Ballad for Americans," "Nishka." Soloist: Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb, Ben Plotkin. Tickets 90¢-1.50. Orders taken at Jewish Music Alliance 1 Union Sq. West.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents Sergei Eisenstein's continued festival "Potemkin" (1925) recently judged "one of the greatest films of all time." "Romance" (1929) a rarely shown film abstraction. Friday, Saturday and Sunday continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

HEAR THE PEACE MESSAGE of the Dean of Canterbury recorded especially for this occasion at the great freedom rally celebration on March 15th 2:30 p.m. at Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St., New York, N. Y. Guest speaker: Howard Fast; All Star program: Martha Schlamme, Eva Dattler and Tayna Gould. Auspices: 1948 Commemorating Committee.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER presents: "500 Years in the Fight for Irish Freedom." Irish Cultural Group in drama, song recitation and discussion. Refreshments. Donation 75¢ at 220 W. 30th St. (B'way) N.Y.C.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a commemoration on the death of Joseph Stalin, with speakers Pettis Perry, Alexander Trachtenberg, Eslanda G. Robeson and piano selections by Alan Booth. Chairman: Howard Selsam. Sunday, March 15 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1.00 (50¢ for students). Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

A LITERARY EVENT. Hear Philip Bonosky, leading story writer of social realism, author, "Bill McKie," read a stirring excerpt from his new novel, soon to be published, "The Son." Also pieces by new talent. Discussion, special hour. Contr. 85¢ incl. refreshments Sunday, March 15th, 8:30 p.m. ASF, 35 West 64th St., N.Y.C.

Bronx

"THE SOVIET UNION, The Jewish People and Israel" 683 Allerton Ave. Hear William M. Mandel, Sunday evening, March 15 at 7:30 p.m. North Bronx Committee of the American-Soviet Friendship Council.

Brooklyn

HOWARD FAST, world famous author and novelist will speak on "Literature and Freedom" Sunday, March 15th at 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coming

LAURA DUNCAN, LES PAINE, Jerry Malcolm and his orchestra will entertain all the new and old friends of Camp Midvale at the annual spring dance of the Nature Friends, Local New York. Don't miss the outstanding affair on Saturday night, March 21, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON in a series of "Our National Culture" . . . March 20th—"Frederick Douglass" March 27th—"Wall Whitman" April 18th—"Eugene O'Neill" April 15th—"Theodore Dreiser" all Friday evenings at 8:30 p.m. at the ASF Galleries, 25 W. 64th St. Series \$3. Single \$1.50.

THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR . . . at the Bazaar, 77 5th Ave. Friday, March 20th, Saturday, March 21st, and Sunday, March 22nd. Benefit: Old Age Home. Auspices: Members of Lodge 500.

SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .

A commemoration on the death of "JOSEPH STALIN"

Speakers: Pettis Perry

Alexander Trachtenberg

Eslanda G. Robeson

Chairman: Howard Selsam

Pianist: Alan Booth

Sunday, March 15

At 8:15 P.M. • Refreshments

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The World's Greatest Thinker

ON March 14, 1883, the world's greatest thinker died. But Karl Marx was not only the world's greatest thinker. "The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways," wrote Marx. "The point, however, is to change it."

Marx' teachings have left a greater imprint on the world and wrought greater concrete changes than those of any other man in the history of mankind. His closest friend and co-worker, Frederick Engels, speaking over Marx' humble grave in Highgate Cemetery, London, declared: "His name will endure through the ages, and so also will his work!"

It was Marx who taught the working class its historic mission as leader of the nation against the power of capital which plunders and despoils all lands. It was Marx who taught that capitalism must inevitably give way to Socialism; and that Socialism where the means of production are owned by the working people through their state and where unemployment, depressions and all oppression are unknown, would be brought about by the working class of each country.

He died many years before his predictions came true with the establishment in 1917 of the first Socialist state, the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. But Marx never had any doubts of the victory of Socialism; he had proved its inevitability; he had transformed Socialism from the utopia of dreamers to the science of the working class.

MARX WAS scoffed at during his lifetime as a dangerous and fanatical radical. More words have been printed in an effort to distort and refute the writings of this man than of any other man in history. Yet the power of his teachings grows greater every day. Today 800,000,000 people from Czechoslovakia through the Soviet Union to China live in countries whose governments are led by Marxists and which have built or are building Socialist societies. Outside of the Socialist lands millions of workers and poor farmers belong to or follow the Marxist parties of their countries, and the numbers grow greater each day.

Marx was not only a scientist, economist, philosopher, teacher and writer. He was also a great organizer. He taught and practiced the lesson that there was no struggle of the workers and of the oppressed, no matter how "small," which did not merit

the aid and participation of Marxists. All workers must form trade unions, he taught. Otherwise, "by cowardly giving way in their everyday conflict with capital, they would certainly disqualify themselves for the initiating of any larger movement."

But he also taught that "the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate working of these every-day struggles. They ought not to forget that they are fighting with effects, but not with the causes of those effects; that they are retarding the downward movement, but not changing its direction; that they are applying palliatives, not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these unavoidable guerilla fights incessantly springing up from the never-ceasing encroachments of capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes upon them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and the social forms necessary for an economical reconstruction of society. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work!" they ought to inscribe on their banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wages system!" [Value, Price and Profit].

AS ORGANIZER and head of the International Workingmen's Association and as correspondent for Horace Greeley's New York Tribune from 1851 to 1862, Marx was a keen student of the United States.

From the first stirrings of American labor, Marx taught that the workers here can make no real advances until it fights against the oppression of the Negro people.

"In the United States of North America," he wrote in his monumental work Capital, "every independent movement of the workers was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the Republic. Labor cannot emancipate itself in the white skin where in the black it is branded."

The founders of the American labor movement took much from Marx' teachings, although most of them later disavowed them as they found it more comfortable to accommodate themselves (with the aid of big salaries) to the capitalist system. Even Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, used to relate how, as a young cigar maker, he studied Marx. For most of the AFL's existence, the preamble to its constitution was almost a literal excerpt from the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels.

URIAH S. STEPHENS, founder of the Knights of Labor, said that the principles of the Manifesto ran through much of the declarations and principles of that organization. And further back, William Sylvis, founder and head of America's first real national labor organization, the National Labor Union, was in frequent contact with the First International headed by Marx.

Though Marx and Engels taught that the working class will be fighting at best defensive battles unless they move from trade union action to political action against the capitalist system as a whole, they castigated those American Socialists who stood aside from the labor movement because it did not have a thoroughly Marxist program. In a letter to a leading American Marxist, Friedrich A. Sorge, Engels urged that all Socialists in America get into the

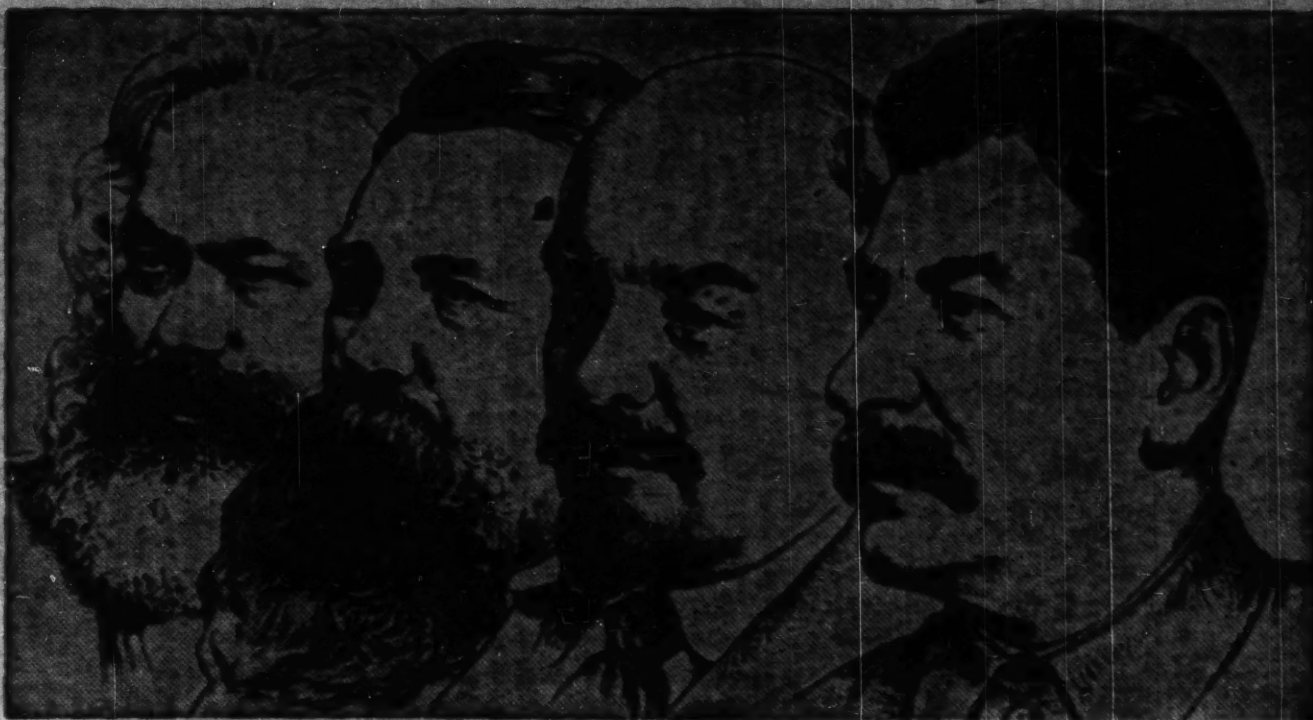
main labor organization (then the Knights of Labor), whether they liked its leadership and program, or not.

HE THEN urged that they support and participate in every movement by labor toward independent political action.

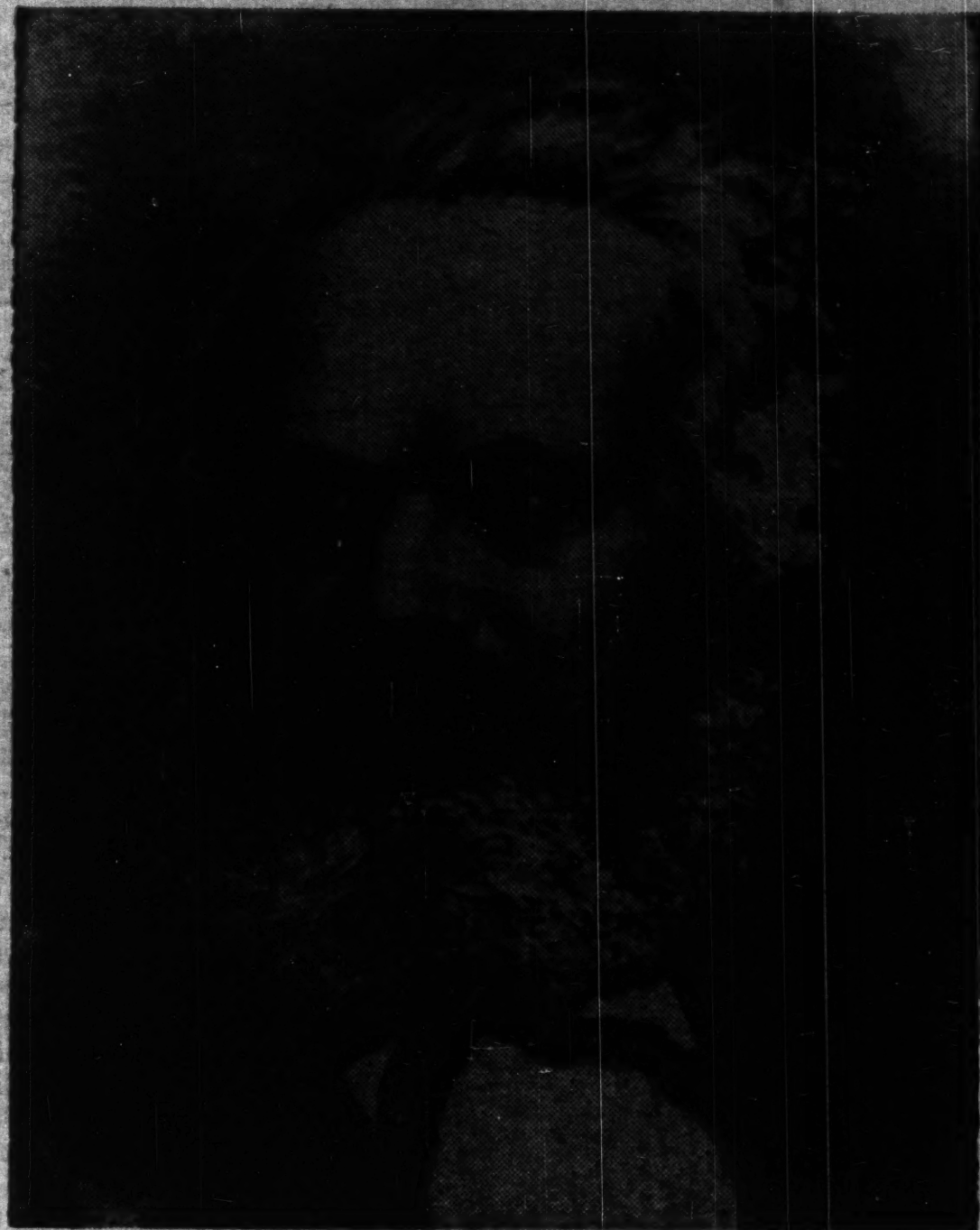
"The first great step of importance for every country newly entering into the movement is always the organization of the workers as an independent political party," he wrote, "no matter how, so long as it is a distinct workers' party. . . . The masses must have time and opportunity to develop and they can only have the opportunity when they have their own movement—no matter in what form so long as it is only THEIR OWN movement—in which they are driven further by their own mistakes and learn wisdom by hurting themselves."

At the same time he urged the continued organization of a Marxist Party of advanced workers "whose minds are theoretically clear" to indicate the next steps before the working people and to constantly work for the end of capitalism and for Socialism.

The tactics outlined by Marx' closest co-worker Engels in his letter of 1886 are still basically true in our time. The next steps today are unity against war and fascist dictatorship; the ultimate aim of Marxists is a war-free, depression-free Socialist society.



MARX ENGELS LENIN STALIN



KARL MARX

STALIN: FORGED IN THE FIRES OF STRUGGLES

(Continued from Page 5)
center to direct all activities. It was on Lenin's proposal, that Stalin was later made Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities and worked out the basic law of the free association of the nations and nationalities which compose the Soviet Union.

AND IN THE YEARS of Civil War and the wars of intervention organized by the capitalist countries (including the U. S.) Stalin became the chief military trouble-shooter. Lenin and the Central Committee sent him to every front where the situation was critical. And in each case he brought victory out of what to many seemed certain defeat. His leadership in the defense of Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad) has become legendary, as his strategy at the same spot 24 years later when his strategy broke the back of Hitler's army.

It was on Lenin's motion that Stalin was elected in 1922 as general secretary of the party, the most important post in the organization. The gutter sheets try to make it appear that Stalin somehow maneuvered his way in-

to eminence behind Lenin's back in this period. Let them ponder these words from Lenin at the 11th Party Congress in 1922. At that time a Trotskyite, one Preobrazhensky, objected to Stalin's holding two other tremendously important posts, Commissar for the Affairs of the Nationalities and Commissar of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate. Lenin lashed out at the objections with these words:

"Preobrazhensky has frivolously complained that Stalin is in charge of two commissariats. . . . But what can we do to maintain the existing situation in the People's Commissariat for the Affairs of the Nationalities and to get to the bottom of all these Turkestan, Caucasian and other questions? After all, they are political problems! And they are problems that must be solved; they are problems which have been occupying European states for hundreds of years and which have been solved in the democratic republics to only the smallest degree. We are solving these problems, and we must have a man to whom any representative of the national-

ities may come and discuss matters at length. Where are we to find such a man? I think that even Preobrazhensky could not name anybody else but Comrade Stalin.

"The same is true of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate. The work is tremendous. But to handle the work of investigation properly, we must have a man of authority in charge, otherwise we shall be submerged in petty intrigues."

THIS, THEN WAS STALIN, in Lenin's own words. The man in whom the workers, peasants and formerly oppressed nations and national minorities—the majority of the people—had the greatest confidence. And it was why Lenin and the entire Soviet people had the greatest confidence in him.

They had confidence in Stalin because he had confidence in them. He was the embodiment of the maxim which he often reiterated: "Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

STALIN'S POLICY OF PRESERVING PEACE

(Continued from Page 7)
The difference between them is not of essential importance so far as cooperation is concerned. The economic systems in Germany and the United States are the same, but war broke out between them. The economic system of the U. S. and the USSR are different, but we didn't wage war against each other. If the two different systems could collaborate in war, why can't they collaborate in peace?

... It should be understood that, provided there was the desire to collaborate, collaboration was perfectly possible with dif-

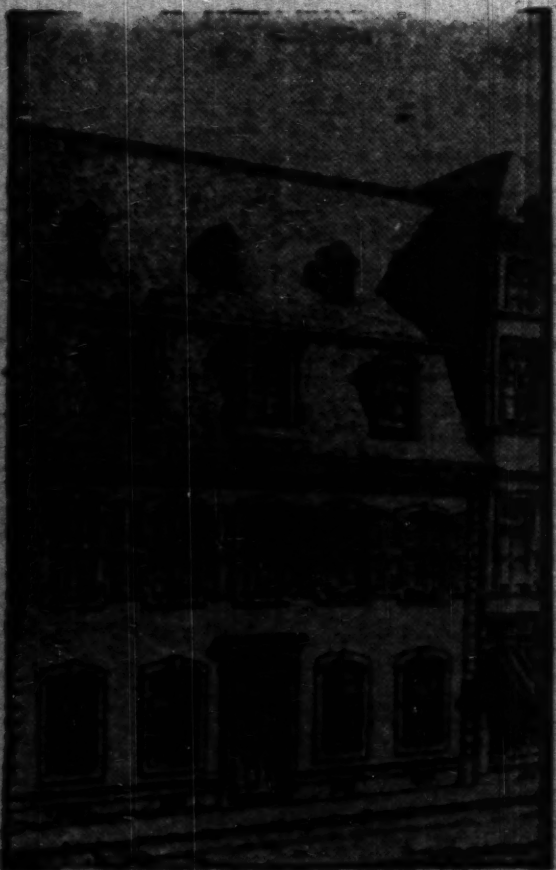
ferent economic system. But if there was no desire to collaborate, then—even with economic systems which were alike—states and people might be fighting each other.

... As regards the desire of the people and of the Communist Party of the USSR to collaborate, such was their desire. Such collaboration would undoubtedly be useful to both countries.

... One should not be carried away by criticizing each ward to meet them, irrespective of what the economic set-up was of other's systems. Each people up-

held the system it wanted and was able to uphold it. As to which system was better—history would show. One should respect the systems chosen and approved by the people. Whether the system in the USA was good or not—that was the American people's concern.

... Collaboration did not require that people should have one and the same system. One should respect the systems approved of by the people. Only on this condition was collaboration possible. — (Replying to Harold Stassen during a debate in the Kremlin, April 9, 1947.)



The home of Karl Marx in London during his exile from Germany.

Wall Street Balks at Opening U.S. Markets to British Trade

(Continued from Page 2)

ques issued by the participants in the conference last week suggests that neither side achieved its goal.

The Eisenhower group agreed that trade and currency restrictions, like sin, are bad, and that the problem of how to create freer markets and freer currencies should be "studied." The communique, in language which could have been supplied by any U. S. banker,

stressed that "sound international policies" depend upon "sound internal policies" which means that Britain is expected to lower still further the standards of the British people. The U. S. further agreed to go on record as endorsing Britain's proposals for the settlement of the Anglo-Iranian dispute as "fair and reasonable"—a statement the U. S. had made previously in return for Britain's agreement to permit the U. S. share the exploitation of Iranian oil.

The British group made one major concession. They agreed to tighten their embargo on materials to China, adding several new "strategic" items to the list and introducing a system of licensing ships calculated to reduce Chinese imports.

THERE WAS much talk in the press of the issue of "convertibility" of British money. Clearly no progress was made on this issue.

As of now, the British treasury limits the amount of pounds sterling which it will cash into U. S. dollars, a fact which automatically limits the amount of goods U. S. manufacturers can sell to countries within the British Commonwealth, that is, the so-called sterling area.

It has long been a U. S. demand that Britain should make the pound sterling freely convertible into dollars, thus opening up the sterling area as a vast new market for U. S. business.

In the present situation, it is apparent that Britain is ready to es-

tablish convertibility—but only on her own terms.

If the Eisenhower regime will reduce tariff barriers and other restrictions which bar British exports to the U. S., the British are saying, they will gladly guarantee convertibility.

The crux of the question is whether the U. S. would open its own internal market to more or less unlimited British imports. If it did, the British could well afford to guarantee free convertibility of its currency, because this would be the opening of a new phase in an Anglo-American trade war with the British in a more favorable position.

Instead of the U. S. becoming the invader of the sterling area, the result would be that Britain would invade the dollar area in force.

Because Wall Street could not agree to this, U. S. negotiators temporized with a general statement promising to "study" the proposals. But even for this vague promise, the British were forced to pay—in the form of an agreement to tighten the embargo on China and to make some general gestures towards European "unity."

The blackmailing, however, is not altogether on the side of the U. S. The British are not playing the role of Innocents Abroad. At a National Press Club luncheon, Eden made it clear that, if U. S. did not assist Britain in its trade program, then the Commonwealth would have to contrive its own protection against recurring financial crises.

It is not hard to figure what alternatives were in Eden's mind.

There is always the vast market of China, of Eastern Europe, of the Soviet Union, with which Britain could conduct profitable trade. There is always the possibility of an alliance with Japan, against U. S. economic domination. There is always the possibility of an open, no-holds-barred, trade war with the U. S. in South America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

The British know from their own bitter experience how accurate were the words of Stalin when he described the rise of the two world

Eugene Dennis Operated On In Atlanta Prison Hospital

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was operated on this week in the prison hospital of the federal penitentiary here, where he is imprisoned under the thought-control Smith Act. Dennis was operated on for the removal of an infected gall bladder. The surgery was performed by Dr. David Henry Paer, consultant surgeon of the institution, who was called into the case.

Dennis is now under the care of Dr. Janney, chief medical officer, and Dr. Decker, both of the prison hospital, but no trained nursing personnel is available in the hospital.

The Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in Washington has denied a request that a trained nurse be brought into the case.

Mrs. Dennis, in Atlanta since Sunday, will remain until her husband is out of all danger.

markets. They are also aware of the facts cited in the recent world economic survey issued by the United Nations which pointed out the stagnation in the capitalist world compared with the vast production increases in the socialist world.

Confronted with the aggressive greed of the U. S. imperialists, the British policy makers are undoubtedly pondering the implications of what the recent U. S. Communist Party draft resolution described as the "rapid sharpening of the intra-imperialist contradictions."

The recent Anglo-American talks did nothing to heal or weaken these contradictions. No doubt they created new frictions within the Anglo-American coalition upon which Wall Street banks in its plans for an anti-Soviet war.

Such difficulties for the war-makers provide new opportunities for the people in their struggle for peace.

But they also have their evil side, for in the growing discussion between the imperialist powers are the seeds of what can become war between various imperialist powers.

Clearly a foreign policy which

has only these baneful and harmful effects is a baneful and harmful foreign policy. In its place the people want a policy which turns away from ambitions for world domination and toward peaceful collaboration and trade with all countries.

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